DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 161 570 RC 010 748

AUTHOR	Hill, Nancy Vrechek; Brown, E. Evan
TITLE	Impact of Governmental Transfer Payments on Human Resource Development--A Bibliography. SRDC Bibliography Series No. 8.
INSTITUTION	Southern Rural Development Center, State College, Miss.
SPONS AGENCY	Cooperative State Research Service (DOA), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	78
NOTE	169p.
AVAILABLE FROM	Southern Rural Development Center, Box 5406, Mississippi State, Mississippi 39762 ($5.00)
EDRS PRICE	MF-$0.83 HC-$8.69 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Annotated Bibliographies; Child Welfare; Delivery Systems; Education; *Federal Aid; Guaranteed Income; Health Insurance; Health Personnel; Housing; *Human Development; *Human Resources; Indexes (Locaters); Low Income Groups; *Policy; Program Development; *Programs; Rural Development; Unemployment Insurance; Welfare Services
IDENTIFIERS	Aid to Families With Dependent Children; Social Security; *Transfer Payments

ABSTRACT

The information provided in the bibliography is about relief-giving through government agencies with programs whose transfers are readily apparent, i.e., either in the form of a direct cash transfer to individuals, a subsidy payment benefitting a well-defined individual or group, or those payments made to local governments or groups as a result of an application for specific funds. The total literature search provided over 5,000 citations; this number was sifted to the final 764 citations. Approximately eighty percent of the citations are accompanied by annotations. The references are mainly for the years 1969 to mid 1977 inclusive; a very limited number of citations prior to 1969 are included because of their particular significance. Most information will be of greatest use to the professional research person or to government agencies; the bulk of the material is found in professional journals and government publications. The bibliography is organized into six references sections, an author section, and a section with suggestions for cited materials. Section I includes eight subsections on different important transfer payment programs. Section II includes citations from major areas in the study of government transfers. Section III contains citations concerned in general with all types of direct transfer systems. Sections IV and V provide various kinds of assistance for the user. Section VI contains bibliographies found in the literature search. (BR)

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Impact of Governmental Transfer Payments on Human Resource Development

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Rural Development Bibliography Series No. 8

Southern Rural Development Center

FOREWORD

This bibliography represents a significant amount of research time and resources by Nancy Vrechek Hill and the Southern Rural Development Center Functional Network on the Impact of Governmental Transfer Payments on Human Resource Development. Center Associate Dr. E. Evan Brown of the University of Georgia has headed this network since April 1976. This bibliography has provided a means for review of available academic research, extension and action agency literature with the objective of providing a comprehensive overview of the topic. The ultimate objective is to provide materials useful to educators, researchers, action agencies and lay citizens' groups bearing on the variety of questions and issues which they confront relating to government transfer payments.

The functional network provides regional participation in the specific task. It utilizes the experience and insights of a broad array of professional talent in refining and maximizing the utility of the materials to intended users. This network focuses its attention on one of the areas of rural development identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, People Building; however, the others--Economic Improvement, Community Facilities and Services, and Environmental Improvement--are all related to Human Resource Development.

The network's members represent nine states, five disciplines, seven 1862 institutions, two 1890 institutions throughout the South, and the Economic Research Service. These professionals and educators contribute a diversity of points of view. In addition, Ms. Hill, economic analyst in agricultural economics at the University of Georgia, was the principal investigator and coordinator of the project.

Nine other functional networks have been formed in this effort to inventory the current state of knowledge in high-prioirty areas of rural development. Organized by SRDC and funded by CSRS, the network bibliographies are being published by SRDC as the first of a series of publications--information sheets, research reports, and professional information documents. In addition, network members will participate in workshops to disseminate and interpret their information to rural development practitioners in the region.

The Southern Rural Development Center, one of four such centers in the nation, focuses on specific rural development problems of the region. It serves 13 Southern states and Puerto Rico by developing knowledge essential to rural development and by providing technical consultation where needed.

SRDC is jointly sponsored by Mississippi State University and Alcorn State University. Its clientele is the research and extension staffs of the 27 land-grant institutions with rural development or community resource development responsibilites.

William W. Linder

William W. Linder
Director, SRDC

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

IMPACT OF GOVERNMENTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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This bibliography results from cooperation by professionals in several southern states and the Southern Rural Development Center. Support of this project was provided by the SRDC through the Cooperative State Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The SRDC Center Associate at the University of Georgia serves as the coordinator of this project.

One of a series of bibliographies prepared by research Functional Networks for the Southern Rural Development Center.

SRDC Bibliography Series #8

$5.00

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GOVERNMENT TRANSFER PAYMENT PROGRAMS
A Guide to the Bibliography

by

Nancy Vrechek Hill

The information provided in this bibliography is about relief-giving through government agencies to those people, groups or local areas in need. Since the concept of transfer payments may take many forms, the Functional Network at its first meeting established a means for sifting through all the available literature relating to transfer payment programs. It was decided that material to be included here would concern those programs whose transfers are readily apparent, i.e. whether in the form of a direct cash transfer to individuals, a subsidy payment benefiting a well-defined individual or group, or those payments made to local governments or groups as a result of an application for specific funds. What this amounts to is the elimination of general benefits received from such programs as our national defense and other services provided to the general population.

The second step was to review the several hundred different types of programs to concentrate on those which are more dominant in the literature. Computer searches of the files of the Congressional Research Service; Sociological Abstracts; Government Reports; CAIN-Bibliography of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library; and CRIS (Current Research Information Service) were made. Several programs and areas became obvious selections for the bibliography. These programs are included in Section I and the subject areas comprise Section II.

Other bibliographies were surveyed as well as reference journals such as the Journal of Economic Literature. These resources provided the major collection of literature in this area and subsequently found here. The total literature search provided over 5,000 citations. These citations were collected, where possible, and sifted to those that are included here. In some cases, incomplete information made it impossible

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Nancy Vrechek Hill is an Economic Analyst in the Department of Agricultural Economics at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia under Title V of the Rural Development Act.

to obtain the article. Some references were not generally available either in the university libraries or from the author. Consequently, approximately twenty percent of the citations included are not accompanied by annotations. They were included because the subject they concerned could be important to a specific research program and could probably be obtained after a more thorough follow-up.

The references to literature included here are for the years 1969 to mid-1977 inclusive. There are a very limited number of citations prior to 1969 which are included because of their particular significance. Sections V and VI contain references to related information publications and useful bibliographies.

Organization

The bibliography is organized into six reference sections, an author index, and a section with suggestions for obtaining cited materials. Section I, Programs, includes eight subsections with references to eight different important transfer payment programs. Section II, Areas, contains four subsections which include citations from major areas in the study of government transfers. Section III, Policy, Program Development, Delivery and Finance, contains citations whose studies are concerned in general with all types of direct transfer systems. Section IV contains a limited number of citations in order to provide background and perspective to the user when needed. Section V, Information Publications, is included as an aid to assist in locating leads to more information and current reports. Although the list is not intended to be comprehensive, the references given are felt to be good foundations for many users in research concerning transfers. Section VI, Related Bibliographies, contain bibliographies found through the literature search. They are references which are not commonly found in most reference libraries. A few of the bibliographies listed were used in the compilation of this bibliography. Several citations listed here may also be found in these bibliographies.

An alphabetical listing of authors if provided to assist users who may be trying to locate work by one or more specific authors. The citation number that matches the author's citation is given next to his name. A single citation may be found in more than one section, hence the citation does not necessarily indicate a separate article.

Most information found in this bibliography will be of greatest use to the professional research person or to government agencies. The bulk of material listed here is found in professional journals and government publications.

Where a publication does not credit a specific author, the reference is listed alphabetically by title. It was felt that the title, rather than the publishing agency, would be of greater importance to the user. Many of the government publications cited are followed by their library call number for convenience. All other references are listed alphabetically by author in each section.

GOVERNMENTAL TRANSFER PAYMENT PROGRAMS

A Partially Annotated Bibliography

SECTION I: PROGRAMS

A. AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

1. Amending Title VIII of the Social Security Act. Report to Accompany House Resolution 10284. U.S. Congress, Senate Committee on Finance. 94th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Report No. 94-549. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 16 pp. (94/1/SR-549).

Food stamps may be purchased by a deduction on the AFDC check, thereby insuring adequacy of food and availability of funds. Other parts of this report include amendments to the Medicare program.

2. Appel, Gary L. Effects of a Financial Incentive on AFDC Employment: Michigan's Experience Between July, 1969, and July, 1970, Vol. 15. 112 pp. Minneapolis, MN: Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies, March 1972.

The author uses excellent diagrams and explicit text to illustrate the effects of work incentives on AFDC recipients and nonrecipients. In addition to a summary of the opinions of several well-known economists on welfare schemes, Appel includes an interesting prologue which traces the history of welfare from the fourteenth century. On page 67, he discusses attitudes toward work, welfare, and AFDC employment. (Annotation from C. Cameron p. 71, citation number 754 this bibliography).

3. Benton, William B., Jr. "Maryland Management Uses of QC Findings." Social and Rehabilitation Record, July-August 1974, Vol. 1, pp. 9-13.

Outlines the procedures that have been instituted in Maryland to provide for quality control of the AFDC program.

4. Bishop, Edwin Sherwood, III. "The Self-Concept of the Welfare Mother: Some Sociological Correlates." PhD Dissertation in Sociology, Florida State University, 1972. 187 pp. (Call No. Z5055/D.6/33/06-A, p3034).

This dissertation is a study of the self-concept of welfare recipients with respect to their reference group of "most Negro women." The survey used was designed to determine how recipients evaluate themselves in terms of stereotypes of welfare recipients which included shiftlessness, poor family relations, and a continual need for sexual relations. The survey group rated themselves superior to their reference group and had a strong self-concept.

5. Boettcher, Richard E. "An Investigation of the Participation of AFDC Recipients in the Food Stamp Program Cast within the Framework of Etzioni's Compliance Theory." PhD Dissertation in Sociology. University of Minnesota, 1970. 313 pp. (Call No. 31/10-A,p5521).

The author finds that nonparticipants had slightly lower incomes with high expenses. The participants in the food stamp program had a greater knowledge about the program, had greater number of caseworker visits, were acceptable to their peer groups and spent a smaller proportion of their income on the stamps than the nonrecipients. Nonparticipants said the cost of stamps was the biggest reason not to participate.

6. Boland, Barbara. "Participation in the Aid to Families With Dependent Children Program (AFDC)." In Studies in Public Welfare, Paper No. 12, Part 1, pp. 139-179. Joint Economic Committee Print, November 4, 1973. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1973. (Y4.Ec7/W45/Paper 12/pt 1).

   The paper shows that for 1970, it is estimated that some 1/2 million eligible families did not enroll in AFDC programs, which tends to indicate the inadequacy of poverty statistics as a measure of AFDC eligibility. The author feels that the majority of AFDC caseload increases between 1967 and 1970 resulted from a widening of income requirements.

7. Boskin, M.J. and F.C. Nold. "A Markov Model of Turnover in Aid to Families with Dependent Children." Journal of Human Resources, Fall 1975, Vol. 10(4), pp. 467-81.

   In order to gain some insight into turnover in the welfare population, a two-state (on and off welfare) Markov chain transition probability matrix is estimated with longitudinal data on welfare recipients coming on welfare in 1965. Results indicate that an enoromous amount of turnover occurs in the welfare population and that the average duration of time on welfare per time on welfare is relatively modest for most groups. Persons facing a wage below the minimum wage and/or high unemployment are less likely to leave welfare and more likely to return, likely to stay off for shorter periods and on for longer periods, and more likely to be on welfare than are those with low expected unemployment or wages above the minimum. (Author Abstract in Journal).

8. Carlin, Thomas A., Gary Hendricks and Faye F. Christian. Residential and Regional Distribution of Benefits Under the Allowance for Basic Living Expenses (ABLE) Welfare Reform Proposal. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A. Agricultural Economic Report No. 374.

   "A broad-based welfare reform program, proposed in 1974 by the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, is compared to the current Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Food Stamp programs. The proposal is termed ABLE (Allowance for Basic Living Expenses). The study finds that the primary impact of ABLE would be to increase substantially the number of welfare-eligible families without changing the distribution of eligible families among regions or urban and rural areas. However, there would be a substantial reduction in benefits to eligible families in the Northeast and to a lesser extent in the North Central region and the West. Eligible Southern families would gain substantially. Metropolitan areas would lose benefits under ABLE, but rural areas, except in the Northeast, would gain."

9. Cassidy, Susan, Judith Lerman and Jill Youngbauer. "Welfare Attitude Survey." Master of Science Thesis in Social Work, University of Wisconsin, 1970, 63 leaves. Bibliography; four appendices, including questionnaires and tables.

   This is a very well-done research piece -- thoroughly documented with statistical tables on the attitudes of a group of AFDC people in Madison, Wisconsin, interviewed in late 1969. "There were essentially

two purposes for the study: (1) to ascertain recipients' attitudes toward the program and problems they had because they were AFDC recipients, and (2) to determine whether they saw a need for an organization to deal with these problems, and if so, what type of organization it should be," (p. 1). "By interviewing a random sample of AFDC recipients in Madison, the authors hoped to obtain a profile of recipients' attitudes about welfare, organizations, change mechanisms, and welfare rights organizations," (p. 2). A few of the attitudes to which interviewees were asked to respond on the topic of the possibility of collectively seeking more comprehensive welfare rights in Dane County, Wisconsin, showed reluctance to work in a group and anticipated discrimination as a group of welfare recipients. (Annotation from C. Cameron, p. 18. Citation number 754 this bibliography).

10. Cutright, Phillips. "Illegitimacy and Income Supplements." pp. 90-138, especially pp. 125-38. In Studies in Public Welfare, Paper No. 12, Pt. 1, Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, November 4, 1973. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. (Y4.Ec7/W45 Paper 12/Pt. 1).

    Although AFDC benefit levels cannot be said to be the cause of illegitimacy, about 30 percent of AFDC benefits are accounted for by it. Comparisons of various illegitimacy rates, state benefit levels, and changes in AFDC benefits do not appear to be an effective deterrent to illegitimacy. Several time periods are studies for the relationship of changes in rates and benefit levels. The author concludes that AFDC is not effective in controlling illegitimacy.

11. Cutright, Phillips and John Scanzoni, "Income Supplements and the American Family." pp. 54-89. In Studies in Public Welfare, Paper No. 12, Pt. 1, Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, November 4, 1973. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. (Y4.Ec7/W45/Paper 12/Pt. 1).

    The first part of the paper reviews trends in marriage and divorce of Americans and their family living arrangements. Factors which are believed to contribute to the increase in female-headed families are discussed and the impact of those factors is measured. The direct impact of the level of AFDC benefits on several measures of marriage and family is estimated. A comparison of family disruption for white and nonwhite families is made. The commitment to marriage is reflected against the level of AFDC benefits and past experience.

12. Durbin, Elizabeth. "Work and Welfare: The Case of Aid to Families with Dependent Children." Journal of Human Resources, Supplement 1973, Vol. 8, pp. 103-25.

    Concentrating on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), the paper first explores the theoretical implications of the complex economic relationships between family stability, the demand for welfare, and the labor supply of men and women. Then, using 1960 Census data for New York City, regression equations are developed to test empirically: (1) the relationship between the proportion of female-headed households and AFDC incidence;

(2) the effect of AFDC incidence on male and female labor force participation rates. Finally, the results are discussed and conclusions drawn regarding the important policy dilemmas and alternatives which welfare programs pose. (Author Abstract in Journal).

13. Feagin, Joe R. "American's Welfare Stereotypes." Social Science Quarterly, March 1972, Vol. 52(4), pp. 921-33.

The paper explains the results of a survey which was designed to reflect the stereotype attitudes which Americans have of welfare recipients. The national survey had over 1000 respondents. The results largely show that people think that welfare recipients are lazy opportunists who refuse to work and will even lie to get welfare. The respondents also felt that the U. S. spends enough or more than enough money on welfare programs. The composition of actual recipient situations is reflected against these stereotypes to point out that the public is largely misinformed about the majority of recipients.

14. Feldman, Harold, and Margaret Feldman. A Study of the Effects on the Family Due to Employment of the Welfare Mother. Volume I. Findings and Implications. Cornell University, College of Human Ecology, January 1972, Report No. DLMA1-51-34-69-07-1. 331 pp.

The study focuses on how employment influences the home and personal life of the mother. Findings of a comparison of 1,325 women are reported on problems and concerns about care of the home and relationships with the children. Forty-two recommendations are made, including a training program to increase women's skill in caring for the home and managing problems created by their working.

15. _____. A Study of the Effects on the Family Due to Employment of the Welfare Mother. Volume III. Cornell University, College of Human Ecology, January 1972, Report No. DLMA1-51-34-64-07-3. 626 pp.

This report is concerned with multigenerational rural poverty that is seemingly unbreakable. Data were obtained from several years of close observation of 30 families in a small rural community in northern Appalachia. Particular problems faced by low income women relative to their working include child care, transportation, family and home responsibilities, health, interpersonal relations, family life styles, self-image.

16. Fournier, Mildred, Samuel Greenberg and Donald Maypole. Aid to Families with Dependent Children Recipient Attitudes Toward the Dane County Department of Public Assistance and Its Caseworkers. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Department of Social Work, 1961. 111 pp.

The authors chose about 15 percent of the AFDC population in Madison, Wisconsin, and of the 51 interviewers, used 40 of their questionnaires. The purpose was to survey recipients' attitudes about the efficiency and quality of services received and how more research could best be designed and utilized.

17. Garfinkel, Irwin and Larry L. Orr. "Welfare Policy and the Employment Rate of AFDC Mothers." National Tax Journal, June 1974, Vol. 27, pp. 275-84.

Aggregate state data for 1967 are used in regression analysis in this paper to estimate the effects of the economic incentives (marginal tax rates) on the labor market participation of AFDC household heads. All states' benefit levels were grouped into one of three structures. Adjustments were also made for other policy decisions and variations. The author made minor policy adjustment to the models and concluded that the regression results showed that these adjustments, except for the guarantees, would not be an effective inducement to work.

18. Gary, Lawrence E. "Policy Decisions in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program: A Comparative State Analysis." Journal of Politics, November 1973, Vol. 35, pp. 886-923.

Focuses on the eligibility policies among the states. Information for this article was obtained from the state publications regarding eligibility.

19. Goodwin, Leonard. "Welfare Mothers and the Work Ethic." Monthly Labor Review, August 1972, Vol. 94(8), pp. 35-37.

The communication reports work of a study that shows welfare mothers and their sons do have a strong work ethic and do not need to be taught the importance of work by such methods as requiring all AFDC mothers to work. The aspirations of welfare recipients are as high as those of the nonpoor -- desiring a good education and a good place to live. "For the work ethic, welfare mothers have no less influence on their sons than do white parents in more affluent circumstances," [p.36]. The purpose of this article is to reassert that transfer payments do not themselves remove the incentive to work.

20. Handler, Joel F. "Justice for the Welfare Recipient: Fair Hearings in AFDC - The Wisconsin Experience." The Social Science Review, March 1969, Vol. 43(1), pp. 12-34.

The article describes the adversary processes available to AFDC participants or applicants. The characteristics and various motivations of these persons are discussed. The procedure of a hearing is outlined and precautionary measures to protect the clients' rights are presented. AFDC appeal cases were analyzed statistically. The number of petitions won, lost or witndrawn is given. The major eligibility issues used in the hearings are listed. The direction which the fair hearing processes will take is discussed.

21. Handler, Joel F. and Ellen Jane Hollingsworth. "The Administration of Social Services and the Structure of Dependency: The Views of AFDC Recipients." Social Service Review, December 1969, Vol. 43(4), pp. 406-20.

The paper reviewed surveys of Wisconsin AFDC recipients for their ideas about the adequacy of social services which are provided through the AFDC program. The authors feel that the level of social service activity is low and that which does exist tends to reinforce the "status quo rather than improving or altering the lives of the clients." Emphasis is placed on the frequency of visits,

motivation and reception of the caseworkers by the clients. Several Federal incentives to assist certain families have resulted in administrative behavior that maximizes the states' benefits; however, that behavior does not do the same for the clients. Assistance in obtaining health services was cited as the most significant activity of the caseworker. As the degree of personal or specific guidance increased, the frequency of assistance declined substantially.

22. _____. "The Administration of Welfare Budgets: The Views of AFDC Recipients." Journal of Human Resources, Spring 1970, Vol. 5(2), pp. 208-21.

The major role of AFDC is income maintenance. The paper looks at the possible causes for lack of client interest in special needs provisions and other program features. The results of a survey of Wisconsin AFDC recipients show that budgets varied very little and that there was little caseworker intervention in client spending. This was partly due to the fact that little discussion about budgeting or special needs programs is ever had and clients tend to get by on static and unresponsive budgets.

23. _____. The Deserving Poor, Chicago: Markham Press, 1971. Papers include: (1) "The Characteristics of AFDC Recipients: A Comparative View." (2) "How Obnoxious is the 'Obnoxious Means Test'? The Views of AFDC Recipients." (3) "The Administration of Welfare Budgets: The Views of AFDC Recipients." (4) "Work and the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program."

24. Hausman, Leonard J. "Potential for Financing Self-Support Among AFDC and AFDC-UP Recipients." Southern Economic Journal, July 1969, Vol. 36(1), pp. 60-6.

The well-known misconception that welfare recipients could get off of the roll by just going to work is the main focus of the paper. In fact, for 60 percent of AFDC and AFDC-UP (Unemployed Parents) recipients the opposite is true. They could not earn more than their welfare receipts by going to work given their education and skill level. The AFDC-UP group estimates were substantially below the other. However, the AFDC is fifteen times as large as the UP group, hence of more concern. Even if substantial inducements to work are made, a large portion of the AFDC population would continue to receive some benefits.

25. Heckman, J.J. "Effects of Child-Care Programs on Women's Work Effort." Journal of Political Economy, Part II, March-April 1974, Vol. 82(2), pp. 5136-63.

The wage-subsidy programs are more than simple income supplements for those who work. There are work-leisure alternatives because of the nature of the subsidy. The author estimates the consumer indifference surfaces between income and leisure in order to determine if an optimal span of transfers and time exists. The decision to work is jointly dependent on the number of work hours and the corresponding cost and quality of formal and informal care.

26. Hobbie, R.A. and L.D. Danduran. "Public Employability of Ohio Welfare Recipients." Ohio State University Bulletin of Business Research, August 1974, Vol. 49(8), pp. 1-8.

27. Honig, Marjorie. "AFDC Income, Recipient Rates, and Family Dissolution." Journal of Human Resources, Summer 1974, Vol. 9(3), pp. 303-22.
The paper relates the proportion of female-headed families and the portion of those receiving AFDC payments to the size of the AFDC payment and other variables. The results show that the program does have strong incentives toward family dissolution and diminished work effort. This effect was noted for both white and nonwhite families.

28. _____. "The Impact of Welfare Payment Levels on Family Stability." In Studies in Public Welfare, Paper No. 12, Pt. 1, pp. 37-53. Joint Economic Committee Print, November 4, 1973. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. (Y4.Ec7/W45/Paper 12/pt. 1).
The paper concentrates on whether welfare benefits are effective work disincentives and whether the program design stimulates the separation of families. The findings presented here support both contentions. Forty-four metropolitan areas for 1960 and 1970 are used. In 1960, the increase of 10 percent of benefit levels was predicted to have an independent impact of 3 to 4% increase in the number of families headed by females. This was found for both white and nonwhite families. Policy recommendations are made to assist working and nonworking two parent families as a means to effectively decrease welfare dependency.

29. Husby, R.D. "Day Care for Families on Public Assistance: Workfare versus Welfare." Industrial Labor Relations Review, July 1974, Vol. 27(4), pp. 503-10.
Nearly a quarter of public assistance recipients are aged, blind or disabled. Only 15 percent of the households had an employable male head, hence welfare must look to the mothers to go to work -- mothers with children. The paper estimates the cost of providing day-care for recipient families, the expected earnings of the mothers, and the benefit levels of an income maintenance program. The conclusions drawn were the maintenance was cheaper than the program to encourage self-sufficiency. Recognized as being ignored is the long-run benefit to the family and society of being employed.

30. Hutchens, Robert M. Changes in AFDC Tax Rates, 1967-1971. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication Number 352, 1976. 24 pp.
The study estimates the implicit AFDC marginal tax rates on earnings to correct biases in previous estimates. These estimates used to evaluate the changes in the AFDC tax rates between 1967 and 1971 show that the federal initiatives prompted rates to fall in 19 to 20 states. The analysis emphasizes the disparity among states in implicit marginal tax rates which ranged from 16% in California to 58% in Michigan. The significance of this finding is that persons of equal economic situations are subject to a wide range of tax rates depending on their state of residence. Suggestions are made to correct the disparity by standardizing the ratable reduction, the deductions -- earnings partial, and the range of earnings over which tax rates equal zero.

31. Johnson, Betty, "The Unwed AFDC Mother and the Child Welfare Services." In The Double Jeopardy, The Triple Crisis - Illegitimacy Today, by the National Council on Illegitimacy. New York: National Council on Illegitimacy, 1969, pp. 83-90.

The articles review services available to young pregnant women and mothers. These services deal with problems of adoption, fundamental education, health care training, personal counseling, financial assistance, employment and more. The problems faced by the young women are outlined and the programs to deal with them are evaluated.

32. Johnson, Orace E. "Beyond the Welfare State." University of Missouri Business & Government Review, May-June 1969, pp. 244-56.

33. Lerman, Robert I. "The Family, Poverty, and Welfare Programs: An Introductory Essay on Problems of Analysis and Policy." pp. 1-36. In Studies in Public Welfare, Paper No. 12, Pt. 1. Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, November 4, 1973. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. (Y4.Ec7/W45/Paper 12/Pt. 1).

The paper as an introduction to this series discusses some of the problems in methodology when attempting to translate sociological phenomena into economic cost. For instance, it would be very difficult to assess the instability of the family unit as caused by welfare cost structures, when it may be a result. Concepts such as the family unit policy in transfer payments, relative income, and antipoverty policy are discussed.

34. Lurie, Irene. "Estimates of Tax Rates in the AFDC Program." National Tax Journal, March 1974, Vol. 27(1), pp. 93-111.

The paper is concerned with estimating the marginal tax rate implicit in the AFDC program. The estimates are based on a 1971 survey of AFDC recipients in 23 states. The marginal tax rate is the rate by which AFDC payments decrease as incomes rise. For earned income it was found that the tax rates are low, while those rates for unearned income were substantially higher.

35. _____. "Legistlative, Administrative and Judicial Changes in the AFDC Program, 1967-71." In Studies in Public Welfare, a Joint Economic Committee Print, 93rd Congress, 1st Session. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1973, pp. 69-108.

The article reviews changes in size and administration of the AFDC program over the years 1967-1971. The review includes changes in other programs that might affect AFDC recipients.

36. Macauley, Jacqueline. Is Welfare Bad for Children? Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Discussion Paper Number 302, 1975.

The author discusses her study of the literature on poverty to summarize what is known about recipients. Problems that arise frequently in poverty research are noted and methodologies used by various authors to handle them are compared.

37. Matza, David, "Poverty and Disrepute." In R. Merton and R. Nesbit, eds., Contemporary Social Problems, 1966.

Discussion of the attitude of AFDC recipients and common characteristics which are present with these attitudes.

38. McSweeney, Edward A., and Vera Johnson. The Cheated Children: A Report on the Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program of the State of South Carolina. Columbia, SC: 1973. 42 pp.

"The primary aim of this report is to examine the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program in South Carolina. The report will show that because of the presumption that every individual can be successful in our country, the public welfare system continues to be considered a temporary thing, designed to hand out the least amount possible until poor people have fought their way out of poverty. It will demonstrate that in South Carolina the welfare system fails to provide the means of incentive for AFDC families to achieve selfsufficiency, and the effect is to maintain people in poverty rather than removing them from it."

39. Meyers, Samuel M. and Jennie McIntyre. U.S. Social and Rehabilitation Service, Division of Intramural Research. Welfare Policy and Its Consequences for the Recipient Population: A Study of the AFDC Program. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 277 pp.

40. Phillips, Michael Haider. "The Impact of the Declaration Procedure Upon the Perceptions and Attitudes of Mothers Receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children." PhD dissertation, Columbia University, 1972. 277 pp. (Z5055D.6/33/05-A, p2505).

The purpose of the study was to determine whether those who received aid by declaration (affidavit) had different perceptions of the AFDC program than those eligible by more traditional methods. Initially, those eligible by declaration had a more positive appraisal of the intake process; however, this tendency was not significant for most groups. The declaration process was designed to free caseworkers time in order to provide more services to recipients. However, those eligible by declaration resorted to higher level of services than those reported by other eligibles.

41. Piliavin, Irving and Alan E. Gross. The Effects of Separation of Services and Income Maintenance on AFDC Recipients. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Discussion Paper Number 401, 1977.

The paper is a study of welfare recipients responses to the separation of the delivery of social services and income maintenance. The results show that welfare recipients' had a greater demand for and greater satisfaction with the social services when the pre-separation procedure was effective. The results have policy implications which are discussed.

42. Quality Control in AFDC, National Findings, January-June 1974 Reporting Period. Washington, DC: U.S. Social and Rehabilitation Service, 1975. 54 pp.

43. Randall, Ronald. "Social Services in AFDC: Steps Toward Evaluation." Social Service Review, June 1975, Vol. 49, pp. 191-207.
"... takes certain steps toward evaluation of the social services provided AFDC recipients in 1967 by (1) determining characertistics of welfare workers that are associated with the provision of services, and (2) measuring the degree to which provision of service is associated with certain welfare-relevant social objectives. Size of case load has some effect on social services, but salaries, turnover, and level of employee education do not."

44. Rejda, George E. "The Family Assistance Plan as a Solution to the Welfare Crisis." Journal of Risk and Insurance, June 1971, Vol. 38(2), pp. 169-79.
Criticizes the shortcomings of the Family Assistance Plan. Author states that under the new plan many poor people will actually be worse off, while the program will still not solve many of the welfare problems. Present welfare programs' problems are briefly documented as: categorical ineligibility, working poor exclusion, state restrictions, inadequate benefits, harrassment of welfare recipients, administrative inefficiencies, work disincentives, etc. The FAP plan has much wider coverage, but remains a categorical program because of exclusions. Also work incentives may decline, although this was not the result of the three-year NIT New Jersey Experiment.

45. Rosen, S. "Effects of Child-Care Programs on Women's Work Effort: Comment." Journal of Political Economy, Part II, March-April 1974, Vol. 82(2), pp. 5164-69.
See referred article in this bibliography, Heckman - AFDC.

46. Schiller, Bradley R. "Empirical Studies of Welfare Dependency: A Survey." Journal of Human Resources, Supplement 1973, Vol. 8, pp. 19-32.
"In the following article, 52 empirical studies of welfare recipients are surveyed. The object of the survey is to compare empirical evidence with the assumptions of current welfare reform proposals. Discovering a large gap between policy assumptions and research findings, the survey concludes with suggestions for both."

47. Seidman, Bert. "Welfare Reform Should Mean the Welfare of Children." Monthly Labor Review, April 1973, Vol. 96(4), pp. 57-9.
The article focuses on welfare reform for the sake of dependent children. Such reform should be primarily concerned with bettering the social situation of disadvantaged and underprivileged children. The author criticizes those whose main interest in reform rests with establishing a work requirement for its own sake. Several manpower programs are noted showing the poor completion rates of enrollees. Requiring work assumes it is available, which for many welfare recipients it is not.

48. Shea, John R. "Welfare Mothers: Barriers to Labor Force Entry." Journal of Human Resources, Supplement 1973, Vol. 8, pp. 90-102.

Interview data from a national sample of 30 to 44 year - old women who were out of the labor force in 1967 are used to analyze reactions to a hypothetical job offer. While black women are more likely than white women to have responded affirmatively, there is no difference by potential eligibility for a family assistance payment. Multiple regression (OLS) analysis shows that, among the potentially eligible, either (or both) (1) willingness to take a hypothetical job or (2) required rate of pay is systematically related to marital status, receipt of AFDC, poor health, family income less respondent's earnings, and attitude toward the propriety of mothers working. Policy implications are discussed. (Author Abstract in Journal).

49. Social Services: Do They Help Welfare Recipients Achieve Self-Support or Reduced Dependency? Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1973, 123 pp.

Reaches the conclusion that the social services had only a limited direct impact on helping AFDC recipients reduce dependency and achieve self-support.

50. Solberg, Eric J. and Frederick Langille. "The Wage Rate, Potential Work Incentives and Benefit Payment Reduction in the AFDC Program." Quarterly Review of Economics and Business, Summer 1974, Vol. 14(2), pp. 85-100.

The article compares the effects of both an increase in the market wage rate and decreases in the AFDC implicit tax rate on participation in the labor force by AFDC recipients. The AFDC income disregard provision determines the recipient's disposable income, hence a change would also affect labor force participation. If the labor supply curve is positively sloped, the incentive to work is positive when wage rates increase or the implicit tax rate decreases. As long as recipients work for very low wages, the savings in AFDC benefits will be small.

51. Spall, H. and McGoughran, E. "AFDC in Michigan During the Twentieth Century." Review of Social Economy, April 1974, Vol. 32(1), pp. 70-85.

The purpose of the paper is to test whether the percentages of the population applying and receiving welfare is increasing, whether relative lifestyles of recipients are improving, and whether these increases place a burden on the taxpayers. The study area is Michigan. A secondary hypothesis is whether changes in the level of financial assistance have had an influence on the proportion of the population applying for welfare.

52. Thompson, David L. and Grey H. Miles. Self-Acuated Work Behavior among Low-Income People. Minneapolis, MN: North Star Research and Development Institute, 1971.

One of the results shown by interviews with 6,000 welfare recipients was that 90 percent of the working mothers felt that their children's day care arrangements were acceptable. On the other hand, 40 percent of those who were not working thought that if they were working, their children would not be satisfactorily

looked after. Approximately 60 percent of the white welfare mothers and 50 percent of the black welfare mothers would rather stay at home since they perceived their children as wanting that. As for reasons for leaving the last job, over 25 percent of the white mothers and 20 percent of the black mothers said that this hinged on their children's need for supervision. (Annotation from C. Cameron, p. 16, see bibliography listing).

53. Winegarden, C.R. "The Fertility of AFDC Women: An Econometric Analysis." Journal of Economics and Business, Spring 1974, Vol. 26(3), pp. 159-66.

Focuses on whether transfer payment systems have effects on the birth rate among recipients. Two-stage least squares estimation procedure is applied to cross-sectional data of 50 states and the District of Columbia. The model results suggest that the hypothesis is true although caution must be taken. For example, (1) The total grant does not positively affect birth; (2) fertility is not traceable to the increment in benefits; (3) the hypothesis may be true, but the actual effect small.

54. Wiseman, Michael and Gerald Silverman. "Evaluating Social Services: Did the General Accounting Office Help?" Social Service Review, September 1974, Vol. 48, pp. 315-26.

Summarizes the GAO study "Social Services: Do They Help Welfare Recipients Achieve Self-Support or Reduced Dependency?" and then criticizes the methodology of the GAO research and the conclusions drawn from it.

B. FOOD ASSISTANCE

55. Adams, O.L. "Nutritional Status of Low-Income Families in Four Tennessee Counties." Research Program. Nashville, TN: Department of Extension Education, Tennessee A & I State University.

Study of local food habits, attitudes, likes and dislikes; methods of food procurement (home grown, Food Stamps, commodity, and supplementary foods), buying practices, and cost of foodstuffs; and the extent to which each commodity or supplementary food or food purchased with Food Stamps is incorporated into the family nutrition program including meal planning. Determines the possible food intake and nutritive value of diet consumed for two seasons during the year (spring and fall) and the nutritional status of selected family members by biochemical methods.

56. Amending Title VIII of the Social Security Act. Report to Accompany House Resolution 10284, U. S. Congress, Senate Committee on Finance, 94th Congress, 1st Session, Senate Report No. 94-549. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 16 pp. (94/1/SR-549).

Food Stamps may be purchased by a deduction on the AFDC check, thereby insuring adequacy of food and availability of funds. Other parts of this report include amendments to the medicare program.

57. Bickel, Gary and Maurice McDonald. Participation Rates in the Food Stamp Program: Estimated Levels, by State. Publication No. 253-75. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, 1975.

58. Boehm, W. T. "The Food Stamp Program and Unit Consumer Households - A Suggested Revision." American Journal of Agricultural Economics, May 1974, Vol. 56(2), pp. 441-3.

The present Food Stamp program, although designed to redistribute income, has built-in inequities. When an age-sex criterion, as well as household size, is used, the efficiency of allocation is increased despite significant variations in models tested. The age-sex criterion rates family need with a unit-consumer calculation that places a weight on each household member based on sex, age and corresponding nutritional requirements. The author feels that this method would be a more equitable means of distribution, while at the same time causing little disruption in the program administration.

59. Boettcher, Richard E. "An Investigation of the Participation of AFDC Recipients in the Food Stamp Program Cast Within the Framework of Etzioni's Compliance Theory." Ph.D. Dissertation in Sociology, University of Minnesota, 1970. 313 pp. (call No. 31/10-A, p5521).

The author finds that nonparticipants have slightly lower incomes with higher expenses. The participants in the food stamp program had a greater knowledge about the program, had greater number of caseworker visits, were acceptable to their peer groups and spent a smaller proportion of their income on the stamps than the nonrecipient would have to. Nonparticipants said the cost of stamps was the biggest reason not to participate.

60. Bryant, W.K. "An Analysis of the Market for Food Stamps." American Journal of Agricultural Economics, May 1972, Vol. 54(2), pp. 305-14.
The paper sets the food stamp program in a theoretical framework in a supply and demand model for food stamps. Very little work has been done to this date on these types of models which might eventually be used as guides for future policy making.

61. Carlin, Thomas A., Gary Hendricks and Faye F. Christian. Residential and Regional Distribution of Benefits Under the Allowance for Basic Living Expenses (ABLE) Welfare Reform Proposal. Washington, D.C.: U.S.D.A. Agricultural Economic Report No. 374.
"A broad-based welfare reform program, proposed in 1974 by the Joint Economic Committee of the U. S. Congress, is compared to the current Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Food Stamp programs. The proposal is termed ABLE (Allowance for Basic Living Expenses). The study finds that the primary impact of ABLE would be to increase substantially the number of welfare-eligible families without changing the distribution of eligible families among regions or urban and rural areas. However, there would be a substantial reduction in benefits to eligible families in the Northeast and to a lesser extent in the North Central region and the West. Eligible southern families would gain substantially. Metropolitan areas would lose benefits under ABLE, but rural areas, except in the Northeast, would gain."

62. Child Nutrition Programs. Hearings, Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation, 94th Congress, 1st Session. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, April 1975. (Y4. Ag8/2/C43/975).
Throughout these hearings, testimony from teachers, dietitions, administrators and private businessmen is given in support and expansion of child food programs. Many valuable tables are included which show participation and funding levels throughout the programs. Criticism of the programs seems largely restricted to the fact that they are not large enough.

63. Clarkson, Kenneth W. Food Stamps and Nutrition: Evaluative Study No. 18. April 1975. Washington, D. C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Research, 1975.
Surveys of participants measure the program's benefits to families of different income levels. Study states that the Food Stamp program has done little to improve the nutrition of the recipients and is largely an income subsidy.

64. Clarkson, K.W. "Welfare Benefits of the Food Stamp Program." Southern Journal of Economics, July 1976, Vol. 43(1), pp. 864-78.
The paper estimates the recipient benefits, the nature and extent of external joint consumption benefits and administrative costs of the Food Stamp program under the regulations and procedures during 1972-73. The level of benefits is estimated by a Hicksian consumer surplus model using price equivalence. It is based on the assumption that the recipients' valuation of the transfer will be less than the market value of the subsidy, so the decision to participate is based on the size and sign of net benefits given his utility function and

the variable purchase options of the program. The average waste was estimated at 17.3 percent of received transfers. Calculated benefits tend to be maximized at higher incomes for larger households. Participation is more highly correlated with the net benefits received rather than the size of the bonus value.

The effect of the program on food and non-food consumption depends on the household preferences and the effectiveness of the food constraint. The program provides more available income, but the nutrition of recipients has not been shown to have improved.

The average administrative cost of the program is about 10% of the total transfer. As administrative costs of cash transfers decrease, the increase in food consumption falls.

65. Comprehensive Study of the Child Nutrition Programs - July 1974. Submitted by the U.S.D.A. to Congress, Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation, Sept. 10, 1977. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1974. (Y4Ag8/2/C43/976).

The study points out that the amount of research in this area is small especially in view of public controversy over such programs. The delivery of meals and milk to needy children at free or reduced costs, the nutrition benefits which accrue to recipients, the economic advantages to the children and the administration and adequacy of support are reviewed. 9.4 million children are fed at least one meal daily at school. Federal support has increased while states' share has remained stable and the children's costs have decreased. The program is based upon nutrient studies and efforts to decrease plate waste are ongoing. The Summer Food program may be established as a permanent separate program.

66. Cromwell, Cynthia and Bernice McGeary. "Economical Meals for a Month." Family Economic Review, 1975, pp. 11-31.

The article contains menu planning instructions for food stamp recipients.

67. Derr, Janet Morton. Rural Social Problems, Human Services, and Social Policies. Working Paper II Social and Rehabilitation Service and Denver University, Colorado Center for Social Research and Development. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, September 1973. 29 pp.

Discussion of nutrition problems in rural areas. Of five identified high-risk population subgroups with regard to malnutrition, four are rural. Evidence indicates that food programs serve rural residents less uniformly and less adequately than urban residents.

68. "Do Food Stamps Really Make a Difference?" Agricultural Marketing, 1966, Vol. 11(1). 4 pp. (A1.95.396).

69. Egbert, Alvin C. and Stephen J. Hiemstra. "Shifting Direct Government Payments from Agriculture to Poor People: Impacts on Food Consumption and Farm Income." Agricultural Economic Research, July 1969, Vol. 21(3), pp. 61-9.

70. Extension of Child Nutrition Programs. Hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Agricultural Research and General Legislation, 92nd Congress, 2nd Session, July 28, 1972. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. (Y4.Ag 8/2/C43/1972).

The purpose of these hearings was to hear testimony on H.R. 14896 which would establish a minimum funding level for the school lunch program, the summer program and several other changes in existing nutrition programs. Many of those testifying feel that permission to have vending machines would be detrimental to the nutritional quality of the program as well as provide undue competition. Other factors such as reduced price eligibility standards, non-food assistance, the breakfast program and other programs such as infant feeding are discussed.

71. Food Stamp Act Amendments. House of Representatives, Hearings before the Committee on Agriculture, 94th Congress, 1st Session, June 17, 1975. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. (Y4.Ag8/1/F73/34).

Statement by Richard L. Feltner (pp. 2-5), Assistant Secretary, Department of Agriculture, warns members of abuses that would result from widespread immediate distribution of stamps by applicants' self-declaration. Several examples of abuse are cited and it is pointed out that there are presently emergency provisions that can be utilized before proper certification is obtained.

72. Food Stamp Plan - Disposal of Surplus Commodities. Hearings, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 84th Congress, 1st Session, June 17, 1955. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1955. (Y4.Ag8/1/F73/13).

House resolutions to distribute excess commodities through a Food Stamp program. These programs would provide relief to needy persons in amounts based on calculated formulas of nutritional need. It is interesting to examine the methodology and quality of programs discussed.

73. "The Food Stamp Program - Rules and Regulations." Washington, DC: U.S.D.A., Federal Register, July 29, 1971, Vol. 36(146).

Listing of revised rules governing the Food Stamp program pursuant to the April 16, 1976, notice in the Federal Register of such intent.

74. Food Stamp Program, Staff Study. By the Committee on Agriculture, 565 pp., House of Representatives, 94th Congress, 2nd Session, September 1976. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. (Y4.Ag8/1/F73/36).

The study covers basic information about the characteristics of food stamp recipients and the program operation. It includes: (1) length of application period, (2) survey of local welfare administrators, (3) quality control, (4) student participation, (5) local community groups, (6) rationale for criteria to receive stamps, (7) survey of state administrators, and (8) illegal activities in the program.

75. Galatin, M. "A Comparison of the Benefits of the Food Stamp Program, Free Food Stamps, and an Equivalent Cash Payment." Public Policy, Spring 1973, Vol. 21(2), pp. 291-303.

A major disadvantage to the Food Stamp program is that money is needed to purchase stamps. Alternatives to this method are compared here. The assumptions are made that a cash payment is better than free stamps and free stamps are better than purchased stamps to the household's welfare. A utility model is constructed for each alternative. The results show that as the household income increases, the alternatives become less likely to have a positive benefit over the regular program. Utility between alternatives is greatly affected by the state where the recipient participates, as programs among states vary greatly. In 1970, 35.1 percent of recipients would have benefited from a change in the program.

76. Ganapathy, G.N. and K. Hafner. "Factors Influencing the Ultization of Federal Food-Aid Programs." Research Program. Greensboro, N. C.: Department of Home Economics, North Carolina A & T State University.

The first phase of the project is concerned with the participation rates of eligible families in Federal food aid programs. Data were based on those eligible during the 1970 Census survey.

77. General Farm Program and Food Stamp Program. Hearings, Committee on Agriculture, House of Representatives, 91st Congress, 1st Session, Serial Q, Part 2, October 21, 27, 30, 1969. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. (Y4.Ag8/1:F22159pt.2).

Several testimonies that the Food Stamp program should remain intact.

78. Gillim, Marion Hamilton. "An Economic Analysis of Federal Food Subsidies." Joint Economic Committee, 93rd Congress, 2nd Session. In The Economics of Federal Subsidy Programs. pp. 1065-112. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, July 29, 1974. (Y4.Ec7/Sul/4pt.8).

The eight basic subsidy programs are reviewed - four programs to households and four programs to school aged children. The programs are found to vary tremendously by state due to the wide amount of administrative latitude. Hence, benefits to the recipients are inconsistent and may provide abuse of the programs. The direct meal programs are best designed to increase food consumption to those who are most needy and benefit immediately from the subsidy. Several suggestions are given for further research.

79. Hansen, D.E. "Economic Impact of the Food Stamp Program on Migrant Farm Laborers." Davis, CA: University of California, May 1972. Research Project.

Measures level of benefits received by migrant farm laborer participants in the Food Stamp program; determines extent to which migrant laborers are ineligible for program benefits due to current income and resource eligibility criteria and other legal provisions; identifies reasons for failure to participate despite program eligibility; evaluates effect of program alterations on participation of migrant laborers.

80. Health, Food and Nutrition Research at Tennessee State University. 14th Annual Farm and Home Institute Bulletin, Nov. 10, 1972. Nashville, TN: Department of Home Economics, Tennessee A & I State University.
Report on research including work by O.L. Adams and M.G. Towns on the extent to which each commodity or supplementary food and food purchased with food stamps is incorporated into family nutrition and meal planning.

81. Hines, Fred. Factors Related to Participation in the Food Stamp Program. Washington: Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S.D.A., Agricultural Economic Report No. 298, July 1975. 26 pp.
Correlations between Food Stamp participation rates and higher unemployment, welfare program participation, greater number of low-income households, higher proportion of population under 17 and longer participation of the county in the Food Stamp program were found to be positive. Negative correlations between participation and greater labor force participation and a higher percentage of population over 65 were found. Rural counties and counties with higher minority ratios were not as high as those counties with smaller percentages of minorities or in more urban counties.

82. Hines, Fred and Max Jordan. Welfare Reform: Benefits and Incentives in Rural Areas. Washington, D.C.: Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, ERS-470, June 1971. 20 pp.
The paper presents an overview of public assistance in the U.S. Secondly, it looks at the effects the Family Assistance Plan would have on different regions and places of residences. Twice as many persons would receive assistance as those now receiving AFDC. State differences would be decreased. The work incentives of the poor would probably have effect in the southern region, where benefits would increase substantially.

83. Hoover, Dale M. and James G. Maddox. Food for the Hungry: Direct Distribution and Food Stamp Programs for Low-Income Families. Washington, D.C.: National Planning Association, Planning Pamphlet No. 126, February 1969.

84. Kotz, Nick. Let Them Eat Promises: The Politics of Hunger in America. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1969.
The book is about hunger as a national political issue and the ensuing programs and promises made to eradicate it in the U.S. It has a chapter on the origins of Federal food programs and subsequent chapters dealing with the development and impact of Federal food policy.

85. Lee, D.S. Effect of Food Stamp Program on Nutritional Adequacy of Diets in Central Kentucky. Frankfort, KY: Kentucky State University, February 1974. Business/416-15-39.
Identifies economic and noneconomic factors affecting food consumption patterns of the Food Stamp program participants and relate these factors to their nutritional status. Determine whether or not the program improves the dietary intake of the participants and furthermore, determine to what extent the program enhances the dietary intake of participants.

86. _____. "Income and Expenditure Patterns for a Group of Select Counties in Kentucky." Research Program. Frankfort, KY: Department of Business, Kentucky State University.

Identifies economic and noneconomic factors affecting food-consumption patterns and relates them to nutritional status of selected counties in the state of Kentucky. Correlation between the factors identified is tested in low and middle-income groups with ethnic diversity. Use of Food Stamps will probably be a variable. Estimates the amount of food subsidy required to improve the quality and quantity of diet of the poor people and evaluates the adequacy of current programs.

87. Lee, D.S. and J. Sokoloff. "Monitoring Subclinical Malnutrition: Socioeconomic Variables." Research Program. Frankfort, KY: Kentucky State University.

To extend the information base on assessments of factors and status with respect to human nutrition. Information on the effect of added food purchasing power of families participating in the Food Stamp program will be studied.

88. Logan, S.H. and D.B. DeLoach. The Food Stamp Program: Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, California. Davis, CA: California Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin 860, 1973, pp. 34-5.

89. Love, H.G. "The Reason Participants Drop Out of the Food Stamp Program: A Case Study and Its Implications." American Journal of Agricultural Economics, August 1970, Vol. 52(3), pp. 387-94.

In 1967-69 about one-fourth of all potentially eligible households participated in the St. Louis Food Stamp program. The annual turnover rate approximated 100 percent. The bulk of households receiving public assistance payments dropped from the Food Stamp program because of inability to purchase coupons. Most nonrecipients of public assistance left the program because income lifted them from eligibility. The large majority of low-income households usually spent more for food than food stamps would have cost, but most households could not meet the program's regular participation requirement. Methods of increasing program participation are presented. (Journal abstract).

90. Loyd, Harold J. and Harold F. Breimeyer. "Food Donation Programs." American Journal of Agricultural Economics, November 1969, Vol. 51(4), pp. 934-36.

A main raison d'etre for the origination of food donation program was to relieve some of the farm surplus as well as provide relief for the needy. Since that time the latter has become a more important facet for policy decisions. Since donated food has the capacity of being incorporated into the family expenditure pattern, the in-kind food donations become equivalent to cash transfers. A study of the Harrison County Commodity Distribution Program in Missouri showed those with the largest families were quickest to use donated food to save money. Of those participating about 10 percent had better diets as a result of the program. Medicine, fuel and clothes were cited most often as claims on freed income.

91. MacDonald, Maurice. Why Don't More Eligibles Use Food Stamps? Publication No. 292-75. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, 1975.

92. Madden, J.P. "Is the Food Stamp Program One of the 'Paths Out of Poverty'?" Farm Economics, November 1970.

93. _____. "Pennsylvania Counties Dropping Food Stamps." Farm Economics, September 1973.

94. Madden, J.P. and M.D. Yoder. Program Evaluation: Food Stamps and Commodity Distribution in Rural Areas of Central Pennsylvania. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 780, Pennsylvania State University, June 1972.

95. Mara, Michael J. and E. Evan Brown. Food Stamp Participation: Ware County, Georgia, 1975. Athens, GA: Agricultural Experiment Stations, University of Georgia, Research Bulletin 184, August 1976.

This study is an analysis of the characteristics of the households in Ware County, Georgia, certified eligible for the Food Stamp program in May 1975. The results show the households have: (1) a substantial income deficit, (2) members who are mostly working poor, and (3) heads of households whose age exceeds 55 years. The prospect of movement of these households out of the Food Stamp program or other government transfer programs is not good because of their relative impoverishment, age and lack of skills.

Five factors analyzed had the greatest effect on whether or not the household bought Food Stamps. These were race, adjusted net income, purchase price of the food stamps, per capita purchase price, and the share that purchase price was of amount purchased.

96. Martin, Josephine. "Statement" in Child Nutrition Programs. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Agriculture and Forestry. 92nd Congress, 1st Session, June 8, 1971, GPO Publication pp. 32-9. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1971. (Y4.Ag 8/2/643).

Ms. Martin, representing the American Dietetic Association, recommends permanent establishment and increased funding in the breakfast program for children. She reports evidence that this program has contributed to the child's ability to learn and the desire to attend school as many students had not eaten since lunch at school on the previous day. This program would increase the possibility of human resource development. The free or reduced breakfast and lunch programs have provided jobs and more time to parents and better nutrition for their children.

97. Mathur, K. "Nutritional Status of Rural People in Hampton County and Influence of Nutrition Education." Research Program. Orangeburg, S.C.: South Carolina State College.

Uses nutritional survey techniques to define the nutritional needs of low-income rural people in Hampton County and evaluates the effectiveness of the Expanded Food Nutrition Education Program of the Cooperative State Extension Service in improving their nutritional status.

98. Matsumoto, Masao. Impact of the Food Stamp Program on Three Local Economies: An Input-Output Analysis. Washington, D. C.: U.S.D.A., Economic Research Service Publication No. 503, 1972. 32 pp.

99. Nathan, R.P. "Food Stamps and Welfare Reform." Policy Analysis, Winter 1976, Vol. 2(1), pp. 61-70.

The author compares three alternatives for Food Stamp policy reform: (1) establishment of a new comprehensive program, (2) maintenance of existing ones, and (3) increasing the scope of present programs. The approach taken is a nonstatistical positive and negative contrast one. The author feels that Food Stamps are closely viewed as a negative income program and if the purchase requirement were removed it would enhance this view. The program would then become more than a "food" subsidy program and a welfare system to reduce poverty.

100. Nelson, Paul E., Jr. "Michigan Food Stamp Program: A Partial Analysis of Performance." American Journal of Agricultural Economics, February 1972, Vol. 54(1), pp. 51-9.

Models were developed and applied to explain the sources of flow of participants into the Michigan Food Stamp program and to determine if the program influenced participants in their choice of store for purchasing food with their stamps. Subsidiary questions considered were the determination of the contribution to total sales tax receipts of participating counties which might be attributed to purchases where payments were made with Food Stamps and the extent to which the Food Stamps program might have determined where participants purchased their groceries. (Author Abstract in Journal).

101. Nelson, Paul E. and John Perrin. Economic Effects of Federal Contributions to the U.S. School Lunch Program: Calendar Year 1972 and Fiscal Year 1974. Washington, D. C.: National Economic Analysis Division, U.S.D.A., Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report No. 350, September 1976. 21 pp. (A1.107/350).

The U.S. Department of Commerce 1967 input-output model was adjusted and used to determine the economic impact of the schools' expenditure of the Federal cash contribution, and of the Federal commodity contributions to the schools. Economic impact was measured in terms of changes in business receipts, gross national product, and jobs, for calendar year 1972 and for fiscal year 1974. In each example, the amount required to fund the cash contribution, for the purchase of the commodities contributed, was obtained by increasing the Federal personal income taxes of taxpayers and reducing their expenditures by an equivalent amount prior to the transfer of the contribution to the schools. For this reason, the results obtained represent NET impact. (Author Abstract in Journal).

102. _____. Economic Effects of the U.S. Food Stamp Program: Calendar Year 1972 and Fiscal Year 1974. Washington, D.C. National Economic Analysis Division, U.S.D.A., Economic Research Service, Agricultural Economic Report No. 331, July 1976. 18pp. (A1.107/331).

The U.S. Department of Commerce 1967 input-output model was adjusted and used to determine the economic impact of expenditures of

bonus stamps by Food Stamp households for calendar year 1972 and fiscal year 1974. In addition, the impact under the bonus stamp provision was compared with the alternative of giving participants an equal amount of cash. Economic impact was measured in terms of changes in business receipts, gross national product, and jobs. In each example, the amount required to fund bonus stamps or the cash grant was obtained by increasing the Federal personal income taxes of taxpayers and reducing their expenditures by an equivalent amount prior to the transfer of bonus stamps or cash to participants. For this reason, the results obtained represent net impact. (Author Abstract in Journal).

103. Paarlberg, Don. Subsidized Food Consumption. Washington, DC: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, May 1963.

104. Processing and Distribution of Donated Food Commodities. House Subcommittee Hearings on Domestic Marketing, 84th Congress, 1st Session, March 30, April 28 and May 2, 1955. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1955. (Y4.Ag8/1/F73/12).

These hearings point out the dilemma of having surplus wheat and other grains for foreign export while many areas of the United States could greatly benefit from a distribution program. Forerunner discussions to the Food Stamp program.

105. Reese, Robert B., J. Gerald Feaster and Garey B. Perkins. Bonus Food Stamps and Cash Income Supplements: Their Effectiveness in Expanding Demand for Food. Washington, DC: Economic Research Service, U.S.D.A., Marketing Research Report No. 1034, October 1974. 32 pp. (A1.82/No. 1034).

The rapid expanse of the Food Stamp program from 3.3 million persons in 1969 to over 12 million in mid-1973 was in large part due to the liberalization of eligibility criteria in 1970. The bonus value of stamps in 1973 accounted for 1 percent of the total U.S. food expenditures. The authors feel that Food Stamps are twice as effective in expanding food demand as are cash payments.

106. Response to Senate Resolution 58. Summary Report, Food Stamp Program. Washington, DC: U.S.D.A., Food and Nutrition Service, June 1975.

107. Spitze, R.G.F. "United States Food and Agricultural Choices Under Conditions of Scarcity." The Sixteenth Agricultural Industries and Rural Policy Forum, March 18 & 19, 1974. Urbana-Champaign, Illinois: Department of Agricultural Economics. Cooperative Extension Service, University of Illinois.

This essay is directed at alternative food policies in the U.S. Background of food scarcity problems and market relationships are discussed. Alternative strategies for the distribution of food through market control, farm regulation, restricted or increased food imports and food redistribution plans similar to the Food Stamp program are presented.

108. Smith, Leslie Whitner. "Factors Relating to Food Stamp Participation of Hired Farmworker Families." U.S.D.A. Economic Research Service. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of Rural Sociological Society, Madison, Wisconsin, September 1977.

Paper presents a socioeconomic profile of farmworker families participating in the program in 1975 and identifies factors related to program participation.

109. Soliman, M. Attitudes and Problems of Food Stamp Participants. Master's Thesis, Prairie View A & M College, Texas, 1974.

110. Special Summer Project, An Evaluation: Supplemental Food Service Program Expanded Nutrition Education Program. U.S. Congress, Senate, Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. 214 pp.

111. Sullivan, D.H. "A Note on Food Stamp Reform." American Journal of Agricultural Economics, August 1976, Vol. 58(3), pp. 560-2.

Note and extension of paper by Giertz, J.F, and D.H. Sullivan. "Donor Optimization and the Food Stamp Program." Public Choice, in press. The article utilizes material presented by Giertz and Sullivan to the Dole-McGovern "reform" proposal. It is basically a welfare analysis of the proposal and a discussion of the ensuing increase in participation pursuant to the enactment of it.

112. Sullivan, G.D. "Food Stamps: A Boost to the Southeastern Economy." Federal Reserve Bank Atlanta Review, June 1973, Vol. 58(6), pp. 86-91. (HC107.2.A1F3).

The Food Stamp program grew out of the surplus commodities distribution to the needy by the Federal government during the late 50's and early 60's. In 1972, nearly $415 million of added food purchasing power in the Southeastern states was due to the Food Stamp program. The program began in 1961 at a $400,000 subsidy and in 1972 that figure was $2 billion and increased from 50,000 to 12 million participants. The 20 percent share of the Federal subsidy to the Food Stamp program which accrues to the Southeast has a tremendous impact on the economy of the region. There is no indication, however, that the Food Stamp program has caused rises in the food price index.

113. To Save the Children; Nutritional Intervention Through Supplemental Feeding. 93rd Congress, 2nd Session, Committee Print. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 158 pp.

114. U.S. Accounting Office. Effectiveness of Project FIND - Helping the Elderly Obtain Food Assistance and Other Services. A report to the Special Committee on Aging, U.S. Senate. Washington, D.C.: Comptroller General of the U.S., 1974. 37 pp. "B-164031"(3).

115. Vrechek, Nancy M. and E. Evan Brown. "Food Stamps For Rural Americans." Rural Development Research and Education, Winter/Spring 1977, Vol. 1(3), Southern Rural Development Center at Mississippi State University, pp. 6-7.

The article summarizes a study done by the Georgia Title V research staff on the characteristics of Food Stamp recipients in Ware County, Georgia. Several important characteristics were revealed. Working poor families participated at a higher rate than did welfare families. Females dominate the public assistance roles. A majority of the heads of households were 45 years or older and faced more severe training barriers for more highly skilled jobs. The size of the Food Stamp bonus did not necessarily decrease as the family size increased.

116. West, D.A. and D.W. Price. "The Effects of Income, Assets, Food Programs, and Household Size on Food Consumption." American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Part 1, November 1976, Vol. 58(4), pp. 725-30.

The paper addresses whether food programs change the perspective of the recipients real income -- i.e. has the value of food consumption been affected? A sample of households with 8 to 12 year old children from 1972-73 was used. Variables included were: value of food consumed (dependent variable), household income, assets, size and value of free lunches and "bonus" coupons. Income has a small effect on the value of food consumed. Mexican Americans showed some atypical reactions. The programs, however, are shown to increase the value of food consumed by participants.

117. Witt, S.F. and G.D. Newbould. "The Impact of Food Subsidies." National Westminister Bank Quarterly Review, August 1976, pp. 29-36.

ADDITIONAL ENTRY

118. Extend the Food Stamp Act of 1964 and Amend the Child Nutrition Act of 1966. House Hearings of the Committee on Agriculture, 90th Congress, 1st Session, March 15 and 16, 1967. Washington DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. (Y4.Ag8/1/F73/13/1967).

C. HEALTH MANPOWER

119. Bishop, C.E. "Manpower Policy and the Supply of Nurses." Industrial Relations, February 1973, Vol. 12(1), pp. 86-94.

The active supply of nonworking nurses is about 60 percent of those who are trained.

Most are married nurses and it is difficult to entice these nurses to re-enter the labor force. The occupational participation of married nurses is somewhat elastic with respect to supply. Hence planners of training programs should consider the wage effect on participation when setting goals for their programs and success rates.

120. Charles, E. "Policies to Increase the Supply of Physicians in Rural Communities." American Economist, Fall 1972, Vol. 16(2), pp. 36-42.

Ancillary costs to a doctor's services have become so high that a doctor requires private and public investment in order to pay for machines and necessary operators. Specialization also increases equipment costs. The article suggests that wide acceptance of physician assistant programs could be of tremendous relief to the medical community. Manpower training programs are suggested to coordinate with existing rural physician programs.

121. Cordes, Sam M. "Distribution of Physician Manpower." Chapter 4, in Rural Health Services: Organization, Delivery and Use. Ames, IA: The Iowa State University Press, 1976, pp. 56-80.

The shortages and distribution of physician services in rural areas are explored. A strong negative relation was found between the total number of physicians and the degree of rurality. This holds true for all types of physician activity. The author contends, however, that a smaller number of physicians in rural than in urban areas is not prima facie evidence that a shortage exists. Productivity, quality, population characteristics, accessibility, physician and population mobility, geographic size, contiguous areas, and population density must also be examined in determining whether a shortage exists. Further research recommendations are given.

122. Davis, Karen and Ray Marshall, Rural Health Care in the South. Summary report prepared for the Task Force on Southern Rural Development and presented at the meeting of the Task Force in Atlanta, GA., on October 10-11, 1975. Available: Karen Davis, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

This report summarizes the state of rural health care in the South. The authors have reviewed the uniqueness of rural health, (obstacles-approaches) and made recommendations for changing several facets of rural health care delivery-training, content, minorities and financing.

123. Feldman, R. "Some More Problems with Income-Contingent Loans: The Case of Medical Education." Journal of Political Economy, December 1976, Vol. 84(6), pp. 1305-11.

The author reveals that an income contingent loan policy could be used based upon expected value of income and the present value of that income which would provide a sound noncost basis for such a program. The author contends that the loans change the income issue tradeoff for all physicians. This tradeoff is estimated for several plans.

124. Flahault, Daniel. "The Training of Rural Health Personnel." Who Chronicle, June 1972, Vol. 26, pp. 243-9.

125. Hansen, W.L. Shortages of Investments in Health Manpower. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan, 1964.

126. Health Manpower: An Annotated Bibliography. Available: Dr. Bond Bible, American Medical Association, Chicago, IL: rev. 1976. 83 pp. $3.50.

127. Klarman, H.E. "Approaches to Health Manpower Analysis with Special Reference to Physicians." American Economist, Fall 1973, Vol. 17(2), pp. 137-42.

A critique of need, population ratios, and occupational income as criteria for health manpower requirements is made. These criteria have been used for a long time; however, the development of sophisticated techniques in applying them has changed their complexion. Only one major study has quantified "need" in a systematic fashion. Most merely base need on professional expertise. The physician-to-population ratio is most widely seen and simplest to understand. Unfortunately, a value of adequacy must be made in its use. Most estimates have been shown to be low, partially due to inaccurate hand data used in the projections. The economic approach uses income as the main variable. Physicians may be discriminating monopolists as long as the price elasticity for their services does not remain low throughout the curve. Suggestions for other criteria are given.

128. Lindsay, C.M. "Real Returns to Medical Education," Journal of Human Resources, Summer 1973, Vol. 8(3), pp. 331-481.

Previous estimates of the profitability of investment in medical training contain an upward bias. These studies treat as the return to such investment the full difference in trained and untrained earnings, and thus they fail to account for expected labor/leisure substitutions associated with training investments. When this bias is eliminated, rents on medical training reported in these studies disappear. These findings fail to support the popular belief that the medical profession restrains entry by limiting medical school capacity. The paper suggests other ways in which the profession may be exploiting its monopoly power which go undetected in such profitability tests. (Author abstract in Journal).

129. MacLoed, G.K. "Health Maintenance Organizations, in the United States." International Labor Review, October 1974, Vol. 110(4), pp. 335-50.

The acceptance of the premise that good health is a right and not a privilege has had a profound effect on the delivery and policy concerning health care. By the absence of national health insurance, health care in the U.S. is still a three tier system of solo, group and hospital-based care. Although most Americans pay fees for service, an increasing number of community public health centers with a salaried medical staff can be found. HMO's combine delivery and payment into one services program. The attempt is to make the most

efficient use of physician time and provide service at a reasonable cost to its varying clientele. Further description and development of HMO's follow.

130. Martin, Edward D., "The Federal Initiative in Rural Health." Public Health Reports, July-August 1975, Vol. 90(4), pp. 291-7.
The article reviews the programs designed to provide better health care. Some of the programs and the impact they have had include: The Public Health Service, the Indian Health Service, the National Health Service Corps and the Emergency Medical Services Systems Act. The impact of a National Health Insurance program is discussed.

131. Mattson, Dale E., Donald E. Stehr and Roy E. Will. "Evaluation of a Program Designed to Produce Rural Physicians." Journal of Medical Education, April 1, 1973, Vol. 48, pp. 323-31.
This paper describes a program designed to increase the number of physicians in rural areas of Illinois. A general description of the operation of the program is included. The results of a study made to evaluate the effectiveness of the program have shown it to be effective in general and particularly effective for those individuals who have joined the program after matriculating at the University of Illinois College of Medicine. (Author abstract in Journal).

132. National Health Service Corps Amendments of 1975. Report to Accompany House Resolution 4114, 94th Congress, 1st session, U.S. House of Representatives, Report No. 94-137. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, 30 pp.
The hearings were held to extend the National Health Service Corps Programs through 1976. Included in these hearings are summaries of physician geographic distributions that show an increasing maldistribution of physicians. The three most important reasons for this are the high financial renumeration for medical services, the life-style of middle and upper income groups and the means and location of medical training.

133. Pollner, Phillip, M.D. and Jerrold J. Parrish, M.D. "National Health Service Corps and Primary Care Training." Journal of the American Medical Association, June 10, 1974, Vol. 228(11), pp. 1405-7.
This communication points out that after three years since the National Health Service Corps became funded, only a small fraction of underserved areas received any benefits from the program. The note offers several factors contributing to this poor goal achievement. The establishment of a primary care training program for medical students is discussed as a means of stimulating students to practice in rural areas.

134. Public Health Service, Establishing A Health Care Practice in Your Community. Washington, DC: Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1975. 19 pp.

Guidelines and procedures for a community with a health personnel shortage to follow in teaming up with National Health Service Corps are given.

135. Stevens, Carl M., "Physician Supply and National Health Care Goals." Industrial Relations, May 1971, Vol. 10(2), pp. 119-44.

A study made of a health plan in an Oregon area that projects its operations on to the nation under the assumptions that physician output is characteristic for the area and the nation. Also brings attention to the nation of what is "adequate health care." Physician response to government health programs as Medicare, OEO and others is discussed.

136. Stewart, Charles T., and Corazon M. Siddayao. Increasing the Supply of Medical Personnel. Washington, DC: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1973. 81 pp.

The book addresses the problems of health manpower shortages, especially the physician shortage. Each chapter deals with a different aspect of the problems caused by these shortages. A history of legislation designed to alleviate health manpower shortages is given in Chapter 1. The remaining sections address supply and demand factors, the need for and role of Federal subsidies, the geographic maldistribution of personnel, and the role that manpower supply plays in upgrading the national health.

137. Task Force on Health Manpower, Health Manpower. National Task Force Project, National Commission on Community Health Services. Washington, DC: Public Affairs, 1967. 168 pp.

Six Task Forces were assigned to study a major area relating to community health by the National Commission on Community Health. This report deals with health manpower.

The topics covered include: (1) Health manpower resources and trends across all medical occupations, (2) Delivery of services by efficient use of health manpower services, (3) Factors which contribute to the recruitment and development of manpower, (4) Educational and training program and, (5) Summary and conclusions which include recommendations for better planning of health manpower use.

D. HOUSING

138. Aaron, Henry J. "Federal Housing Subsidies." The Economics of Federal Subsidy Programs: A Compendium of Papers, Part 5-Housing Subsidies, Joint Economic Committee. 92nd Congress, 2nd Session, October 9, 1972, pp. 571-96. Washington D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1972. (Y4.Ec7/Sul/4/Pt.5).

The paper is a review of major housing programs and the impact they have on families in several different income groups. Of the seven major housing subsidy programs listed, those which apply to homeowners' and renters' assistance which serves the lower middle income groups predominately are gaining in popularity. Inequities, benefits accruing to higher income groups, cost, existing subsidy and housing expenditures are greater than BLS estimates; and rigidity, those receiving benefits are often penalized if they move reducing consumer choice and mobility, are cited as the most important faults of housing programs. The paper also describes the proposed Housing Assistance Plan and its impact on families.

139. _____. Shelter and Subsidies: Who Benefits from Federal Housing Policies? Washington, D. C.: The Brookings Institution, 1972. 238 pp.

The book includes comprehensive descriptions of Federal housing programs in the U.S. Many programs are evaluated in terms of the goals and actual recipients of subsidies. The impact of subsidies on the distribution of income and the impact as a rationing device for available services are discussed. There are many tables containing quantitative information on programs cost, recipient characteristics, historical development, size and distribution of benefits.

140. Aaron, Henry J. and George M. von Furstenberg. "The Inefficiency of Transfer in Kind: The Case of Housing Assistance." Western Economic Journal, June 1971, pp. 184-91.

"The Bankruptcy of Subsidized Housing." Business Week, May 27, 1972, pp. 42-5.

The article is a survey of typical problems in the goals and operations of Federal housing subsidy programs. Subsidized housing costs are about 20 percent higher than conventional costs. Several cases of abuses are cited and how the programs are sometimes unable to 'police' themselves. The programs also may stimulate otherwise unqualified buyers to purchase a home. The people often do not have the means to maintain the home and value then diminishes.

141. Bellin, Seymour S., and Louis Kriesberg. "Relationship Among Attitudes, Circumstances, and Behavior: The Case of Applying for Public Housing." Sociology and Social Research, July 1967, Vol. 51, pp. 453-69.

In this paper, those households eligible for subsidized housing are studied. It was found that interest in housing was correlated with application for housing. Those who do apply for housing appear to change their attitudes toward it as the public housing begins to conform to their goals.

142. Benefit-Cost Analyses of Federal Programs; A Compendium of Papers.

Submitted to the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee. 92nd Congress, 2nd Session. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 274 pp. (HJ.7539.B45)

Partial contents report on a survey of Federal program evaluation practices, profiles of analytical studies, an economic perspective on the small watersheds program, efficiency and equity effects in the benefits from the Federal Housing program in 1965, and econometric analysis of the Medicare program. Also included are the in-school and analysis of the summer Neighborhood Youth Corps, a nationwide evaluation of an investment in disadvantaged high school youth, and the benefits and costs of manpower training programs, a synthesis of previous studies with reservations and recommendations.

143. Cicarelli, James and Clifford Landers. "The Cost of Housing for the Poor: A Case Study." Land Economics, February 1972, Vol. 48(1), pp. 53-67.

The paper tests whether the poor pay more for rental housing than the nonpoor. The test area is Portland, Oregon, where distinction in the housing districts is such that meaningful comparisons of poor and nonpoor areas can be made. The study found that the rent per square foot paid by the poor is consistently higher, even at the one percent level, than that paid by the nonpoor. Factors affecting this include supply, mobility of the nonpoor, location, and discrimination.

144. Campbell, B.J. and T.M. Durrani. "Quality Housing Environment for Low-Income Families." Athens, GA: Department of Home Economics, University of Georgia. (Research Project).

The objectives of this project are to: (1) identify housing related aspirations, expectations, needs, and satisfactions of low-income families and examine limitations to the attainment of quality housing; (2) formulate and evaluate innovative delivery systems in production, marketing, and financing in order to improve housing conditions; (3) formulate and evaluate innovative techniques and delivery systems for the transferral of housing information, and (4) develop and determine acceptability and economic feasibility of innovative designs, materials and building techniques.

145. Deaton, Brady J. and Charles E. Hanrahan. "Rural Housing Needs and Barriers: The Case of Central Appalachia." Southern Journal of Agricultural Economics, July 1973, Vol. 5(1), pp. 59-67.

The 1970 census showed that some 13 million people lived in 2.5 million substandard homes. The authors point out that little research has been completed on the problems of reducing the amount of substandard housing. This paper looks at the housing situation over 1960-70 in a severely depressed region of the country. Particular attention is given to housing programs in that area for 1967-1970. It was found that FHA and FMHA programs were still inadequate in affecting the general quality and quantity of housing

available. Suggestion is made to reinstate the direct grant program for home repairs. Research is needed to explore the types of community action necessary to meet its housing needs. More analysis of the flexibility of the housing construction industry is needed to assess the requirements for providing adequate housing to all income groups.

146. DeSalvo, J. "A Methodology for Evaluating Housing Programs." Journal of Regional Science, August 1971, pp. 173-85.
A methodology is developed for evaluating housing rental subsidies both in terms of economic efficiency of benefits exceeding cost and target recipient welfare and distributional adequacy.

147. Effects of Federal Programs on Rural America. Hearings, 90th Congress, 1st Session, U.S. Congress, House Committee on Agriculture. Subcommittee on Rural Development. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. 876 pp. (Y4.Ag 8/1:R88/9).
Statements and correspondence of over 100 persons are presented pertaining to many general and specific rural problems in light of Federal programs in operation.

148. Griffin, M. Housing/Manpower Subsidy Demonstration. U. S. Department of Labor, Orleans County Council, Social Agency, 1973-1974. Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1974.

149. Hackett, J.E., H.T. Hurst, and J. E. Montgomery. "Quality Housing Environment for Low-Income Families." Blacksburg, VA: Environmental and Urban Systems, VPI & State University. (Research Project).
The objectives of this project are to: (1) identify housing related aspirations, expectations, needs and satisfactions of low-income families and examine limitations to the attainment of quality housing; (2) formulate and evaluate innovative delivery systems in production, marketing, and financing in order to improve housing conditions; (3) develop and determine the acceptability and economic feasibility of innovative decisions including housing components. new combinations of materials, and building techniques, such as periphernal heating systems and modular panels.

150. Hadwiger, D.F. "Subsidized Housing Reaching Well-to-Do but Not the Poor." Des Moines Register, November 8, 1971.

151. Holmes, N.H. and R.A. King. "Quality Housing Environment for Low-Income Families." Greensboro, NC.: Department of Home Economics, Univerity of North Carolina. (Research Project).
The objectives of this project are to: (1) identify housing related aspirations, expectations, needs and satisfaction of low-income families and examine limitations to the attainment of quality housing; (2) formulate and evaluate innovative delivery systems in production, marketing, and financing in order to improve housing

conditions; and 3) formulate and evaluate innovative techniques and delivery systems for the transferral of housing information.

152. King, R.A. "Development of Improved Housing for Rural North Carolina Families." Raleigh, NC: Department of Economics, North Carolina State University. (Research Project).

The program objective is to improve the quantity and quality of housing available to rural North Carolina residents through the development of new single and multifamily housing designs, new construction methods and production systems; the formation of new self-help organizations; and the development of improved credit systems that will provide adequate financing for establishing construction facilities.

153. Kraft, J. and E. Olsen. "The Distribution of Benefits from Public Housing." in The Distribution of Economic Well-Being, Studies in Income and Wealth. New York: National Bureau of Economic Research.

154. Kristof, Frank S. "Federal Housing Policies: Subsidized Production, Filtration and Objectives: Part 1." Land Economics, November 1972, Vol. 48(4), pp. 309-320.

The paper addresses the costs and benefits of housing programs in light of the general goals to provide decent and suitable living for all American families. Three questions are analyzed: (1) What progress was made between 1950 and 1970? (2) To what is the progress attributable? and (3) How effective are the programs in improving the quality of housing?

155. Mandelker, Daniel R. Housing Subsidies in the United States and England. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., 1973. 246 pp.

The book concentrates on the future of housing subsidies, especially subsidized housing that is both publicly owned and rented that serves low-income groups. Attention is also given to the impact of these policies on delivery, rehabilitation and the total effect of housing subsidies. Conclusions are given with respect to the quality and rent problem of adequate housing and the "freedom of choice" issue that surrounds subsidized housing.

156. Marcuse, Peter. "Comparative Analysis of Federally-Aided Low and Moderate Income Housing Programs." Journal of Housing, October 1969, pp. 536-539.

The article is a charted outline narrative of the basic Federal housing programs of 1969. Descriptions of sponsor, type, income admission, cost limits, maximum subsidy, cost to occupant and local government action required are given.

157. Orr, Larry L. Income, Employment, and Urban Residential Location. New York: Academic Press, 1975. 156 pp.

The book studies the impact of public finance and urban location variables on the quality of life in particular types of housing and employment. Detailed attention is given to these as they relate to government policies on housing construction and subsidies,

income and the labor market.

158. Paulus, Virginia. Housing: A Bibliography, New York: AMS Press, 1974. 339 pp.
This bibliography is a comprehensive collection of literature published between 1960-1972 on housing. It covers all facets of issues concerned with housing. There is a section on low-income housing and Federal assistance.

159. Rent, G.S. "Low-Income Housing in South Carolina: Factors Related to Residential Satisfaction." South Coop Service Bulletin, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, U.S. Soil and Conservation Service, 1975, No. 197. 39 pp.

160. Rural Housing: Goals and Gaps - A Review of Federally Subsidized Housing Production in Rural Areas, 1969-1975. Washington, DC: Housing Assistance Council, March 1976, $5.00.

161. Schecter, Henry B. "Federal Housing Subsidy Programs." The Economics of Federal Subsidy Programs, Part 5 - Housing Subsidies, Joint Economic Committee, 92nd Congress, 2nd Session, October 9, 1972, pp. 597-630. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. (Y4.Ec7/Su1/4/Pt.5).
Programs, except those which have special tax benefits, are described and their operational costs estimated. The home ownership programs have significant cost-minimizing advantages to the Federal government over the subsidized housing program.

162. Sears, D.W. Model for the Evaluation of Government Housing Actions for the Rural Population. Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station Report, 1974.

163. Services Needs, Access Study Data Book: The Study of Service Needs/Access in Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Schoharie Counties, New York State. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University for the Departments of Housing and Urban Development and Manpower Administration (Employment- and Training), 1973. 169 pp.
Results of a study of the above counties' service needs and access to services. Study methodology, variables, and codes are also given. Some of the services areas included housing, social insurance, education, finance and child care. Information retrieval included frequency of use, access to services, and perceived need for particular service in the community. Sample was drawn from both rural and nonrural areas.

164. Skinner, C.R. Housing Manpower Subsidy Demonstration. Decatur, OH: Adams and Brown Company, 1973 and 1974.

165. Smolensky, Eugene and J. Douglas Gomery. Efficiency and Equity Effects in the Benefits from the Federal Housing Program of 1965. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series No. 88, 1973.

166. Spurlock, Hughes H. Home Mortgage Credit Terms: A Comparison of Two Selected Areas in Metro and Rural Kentucky, 1975. Washington, D.C.: Economic Research Service, U.S.D.A., AER - 362. 22 pp.

The paper shows that location has a significiant impact on the ability to obtain credit and easier credit terms. Rural residents rely more on local banks while urban counterparts borrow more heavily from savings and loan institutions. More rural residents are refused credit than urban dwellers and are generally given shorter mortgages with larger downpayments. A brief view of the Farmers Home Administration program showed that its services are largely complementary rather than competitive.

167. Stubbs, A. "Quality Housing Environment for Low-Income Families." Consumer Research Center, Texas A & M University, College Station. (Research Program).

Identifies housing related aspirations, expectations, needs and satisfactions of low-income families and examines limitations to the attainment of quality housing; formulates and evaluates innovative techniques and delivery systems for the transferral of housing information; develops and determines the acceptability and economic feasibility of innovative designs including housing components, new combinations of materials, and building techniques, such as peripheral heating systems and modular panels.

168. Tabak, M.L. "Federal Compensation for Victims of the 'Homeownership of the Poor' Program." Yale Law Journal. December 1974, Vol. 84(2), pp. 294-323.

169. von Furstenberg, George M. "The Distribution of Federally Assisted Rental Housing Services by Regions and States." The Economics of Federal Subsidy Programs, Pt. 5 - Housing Subsidies, Joint Economic Committee, 92nd Congress, 2nd Session, October 9, 1972, pp. 631-641. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. (Y4.Ec7/Sul/4Pt.5).

Federally-assisted rental housing seems to grow in those areas which already have a higher proportion of units to many other areas. The author points this out in view of the fact that as the proportion of units increases, marginal benefits of the housing units diminish. Hence, those neglected areas are continually worse off. Generally, the richer the state, the more subsidy received.

170. Wallace, James E. "Federal Income Tax Incentives in Low and Moderate Income Rental Housing." The Economics of Federal Subsidy Programs, Pt. 5 - Housing Subsidies, Joint Economic Committee, 92nd Congress, 2nd Session, October 9, 1972, pp. 676-705. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. (Y4.Ec7/Sul/4/Pt.5).

In an effort to generate development funds for housing, the accelerated depreciation allowances and favorable capital gains tax shelters have proved effective. The paper is concerned with the size of advantage created by these tax policies. The size of advantages is estimated and weighed against the costs of several alternatives designed to have the same impact.

171. Weidebaum, Murray L. "Subsidies in Federal Credit Programs." The Economics of Federal Subsidy Programs, Joint Economic Committee, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, May 8, 1972, pp. 106-119. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1972. (Y4.Ec7/Sul/4/Pt.1).

The study is concerned with the variety of forms in which the government extends credit subsidies. The purpose of the paper is to assess the costs and benefits of these subsidies and their impact on the distribution of resources and on economic growth. The study reflects the increase in variety and amount of credit subsidies made. Housing programs obtain the bulk of all credit subsidies followed by farm price supports, student loan assistance, and export promotion. One impact of concern is that credit subsidies may stimulate greater use of public financing in place of private financing.

172. Wiseman, Patricia and James T. Lindley. "Characteristics of Farmers Home Administration Mortgages and Their Effects on Localities." Richmond, VA: Office of Housing, Commonwealth of Virginia, 6 N. Sixth Street, Suite 202. Presented at the Southern Regional Science Association Meetings in Birmingham, Alabama. April 14-15, 1977.

This paper is based on a study of 508 Farmers Home Administration mortgages in a rural Virginia county. The main purpose of the study was to determine the effects of subsidized housing on a local tax base. The results showed that subsidized single-family home mortgagers did pay their fair share for services received and many times resulted in increased tax revenues.

E. MEDICAL INSURANCE

173. Amending Title VIII of the Social Security Act. Report to Accompany House Resolution 10284. U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Finance, 94th Congress, 1st Session. Senate Report No. 94-549. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975. 16 pp. (94/1/SR-549).

Food Stamps may be purchased by a deduction on the AFDC check, thereby insuring adequacy of food and availability of funds. Other parts of this report include amendments to the Medicare program.

174. Benefit-Cost Analysis of Federal Programs; A Compedium of Papers. Submitted to the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee, 92nd Congress, 2nd Session. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 274 pp. (HJ 7539.B45).

Partial contents - Report on a survey of Federal program evaluation practices. Profiles of analytical studies. An economic perspective on the small watersheds program. Efficiency and equity effects in the benefits from the Federal Housing program in 1965-Econometric analysis of the Medicare program. The in-school and summer Neighborhood Youth Corps: a nationwide evaluation of an investment in disadvantaged high school youth. Benefits and costs of manpower training programs: a synthesis of previous studies with reservations and recommendations.

175. Berki, Sylvester E. "National Health Insurance: An Idea Whose Time Has Come?" Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, January 1972, Vol. 399, pp. 125-44.

176. Bowling, George St. Clair. "The Effects of Instructional Programs on Knowledge about Medicare and Attitudes Towards Proposed Social Programs." Ph.D. dissertation in Education, Boston University, 1970. 182 pp.

177. Breslow, Lester. "Statement." In Costs and Delivery of Health Services to Older Americans, Pt. 3, Senate Committee Hearing, 1969, pp. 638-45. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. (Y4.Ag4:H34/9/pt3).

The statement presented in these hearings is concerned with the impact of Medicaid. Medicaid is seen as a contributor to decaying medical care largely because the basic legislation did not concern itself with the quality of care as was done with Medicare legislation. The Medicaid program administrators have tended to purchase the same care that was purchased by the poor before the program.

178. Bromberg, R.S. "Financing Health Care and the Effect of the Tax Law." Law and Contemporary Problems, Autumn 1975, Vol. 39(4), pp. 299-313.

179. Davis, Karen and Roger Reynolds. "Medicare and the Utilization of Health Care Services by the Elderly." Journal of Human Resources, Summer 1975, Vol. 10(3), pp. 361-77.

Payments per enrolled Medicare beneficiary are much higher for high-income elderly persons than for low-income elderly persons. Payments are also much higher for elderly whites than for elderly blacks, particularly in the South. To determine whether these differences reflect differences in health status, educational levels, physical access to health care services, the financial deterrent of Medicare cost-sharing requirements, or other factors, this study analyzes physician and hospital utilization patterns of the elderly using 1969 data from the Health Interview Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. (Author abstract in Journal).

180. Dougharty, L.A. Health Delivery System for the Poor in the State of Arkansas. Arkansas Planning Commission, Little Rock. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, August 1970, RM-6352-APC. 48 pp.

For health planning purposes, the health delivery system for the poor in Arkansas is described from three different perspectives: (1) organizations that deliver the service, (2) how different parts of the system are financed, and (3) characteristics of the recipients of the health services. Local health clinics and the University of Arkansas Medical Center are the principal providers of health services to the poor. Types of service vary widely from county to county. Financing comes from local, state and Federal government sources and from the patient. Most of the money goes to delivery of health services to the aged.

181. Falk, I.S. "National Health Insurance: A Review of Policies and Proposals." Law and Contemporary Problems, Autumn 1970, Vol. 35(4) pp. 669-96.

182. Federal Health Policies in Rural Areas. Appendix to Hearings, 93rd Congress, 2nd Session, October 1-3, 1974. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 174 pp. (Y4.Ag 8/1:R88/pt2).

This report was prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the subcommittee for hearings "to review health needs and problems, to determine how these needs are being met, what services are available, how the government programs are being implemented, and what actions need to be taken to improve health services to the non-metropolitan areas." [p. CRS1] The greatest need in rural areas is the acquisition of physicians and dentists and using new personnel in efficient health programs. The low income status of many rural people is an important impediment to attracting and retaining rural practitioners, since their ability to pay for services is low. Efforts to improve this situation are outlined and supported by available data.

183. Feldstein, Martin S. "An Econometric Model of the Medicare System." Quarterly Journal of Economics, February 1971, Vol. 85(1), pp. 1-20.
The paper presents a series of equations that explain the allocation of health resources to the 20 million Medicare enrollees. The model explains the variation of Medicare benefits received in terms of demographic and economic characteristics of the population, state policy and local health care system characteristics. The program tends to misallocate available services since in scarce areas Medicare patients receive a disproportionate amount of hospital care. This may be influenced by the absence of the price rationing mechanisms which face non-Medicare recipients. A component of a large model of health care delivery is presented.

184. _____. "A New Approach to National Health Insurance." Public Interest, Spring 1971, No. 23, pp. 93-105.
The author presents an alternative approach to national health insurance whose principal objectives include: (1) providing all persons with adequate care, (2) providing care without financial hardship, (3) lowering costs in operation, (4) avoiding large tax increases, (5) ease in administration, and (6) meeting the needs of its participants in a generally acceptable manner. Feldstein's alternative is called major risk insurance and government-guaranteed post-payment loans. The program basically provides all health care free after the family unit pays the first calcualted percentage rate of care regardless of total health bills. This rate would vary with the size of income. The loan program would allow expenses to be spread over a longer period of time.

185. _____. "The Welfare Loss of Excess Health Insurance." Journal of Political Economy, March-April 1973, Vol. 81(2), pp. 251-80.
The paper states that American families carry an excess of medical insurance. If their insurance were reduced, their benefit reduction would be more than offset by a savings in costs and reduced unnecessary medical purchases. This phenomenon is shown by the estimation of structural equations of the demand for health, then put against the interaction between insurance purchases and the supply and demand for medical purchases. Although the paper deals principally with private insurance, the interaction of public recipients and also the possibility of national health insurance are mentioned.

186. Feldstein, Martin S., Bernard Friedman, and Harold Luft. "Distributional Aspects of National Health Insurance Benefits and Finance." National Tax Journal, December 1972, Vol. 25(4), pp. 497-510.
The study explores the distributional effect of several alternative plans of national health insurance through a framework described here. The framework accounts for the activity of health expenditures as affected by family character and income.

Expenditure samples and simulation of calculating benefits produced distributions representations for varying family characteristics and alternative financing plans.

187. Gayer, David. "The Effects of Medicaid on State and Local Government Finances." National Tax Journal, December 1972, Vol. 25(4), pp. 511-19.
The study discussed the effect Medicaid has had on states with respect to: (1) stimulating state expenditures, (2) equalizing quality of care and (3) equalizing the burden on states for the programs support. Although expenditures on medical care for low income persons have been stimulated the remaining objectives have not been achieved.

188. Gornick, M. "Medicare Patients: Regional Differences in Length of Hospital Stays, 1969-71." Social Security Bulletin, July 1975, Vol. 38(7), pp. 16-33. (HE 3.3).
The article compared the four U.S. census regions in an effort to explain the reasons for significant variations in the length of hospital stay by Medicare patients. The patients were compared by region, age group, surgery performed and multiple diagnoses. The results showed that patients in the Northeast section had the longest hospital stays and West had the shortest. The characteristics surveyed however did not explain this variation in stay. The author suggests that further research would be beneficial.

189. _____. "Ten Years of Medicare: Impact on the Covered Population." Social Security Bulletin, July 1976, Vol. 39(7), pp. 3-21.
The article is a review of the Medicare program since its beginnings some 10 years ago. The program covers over 25 million persons and has significant impact in providing health services. Although Medicare has paid the majority of costs, it still is inadequate for some persons whose out-of-pocket costs are prohibitive. This article focuses on the development, progress and problems of the Medicare program.

190. Health Insurance and the Unemployed. Hearing before the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, 94th Congress, 1st Session, March 7, 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.
The hearings were held to discuss a bill designed to provide health insurance under Medicare to the unemployed and their families. The areas discussed included unemployed workers receiving unemployment compensation benefits, those who are employed but have no health insurance and those employed at very low wages with inadequate benefits.

191. Health Insurance -- What Should be the Federal Role? Washington, D.C.: American Institute for Public Policy Research.

192. Hibbard, Thomas H. "Insurance and the Optimal Distribution of Medical Care." Western Economics Journal, September 1971, Vol. 9(3), pp. 231-41.

193. Holahan, John. "Physician Availability, Medical Care Reimbursement, and Delivery of Physician Services: Some Evidence from the Medicaid Program." Journal of Human Resources, Summer 1975, Vol. 10(3), pp. 378-402.

The paper provides an analysis of factors affecting utilization of physician services in the Medicaid program. Two utilization measures, the percentage of eligibles seeing a physician and the level of expenditures per recipient, are considered. Emphasis is placed on the impact of alternative physician reimbursement methods and on the effect of the distribution of physicians, both geographically and among specialties, on the use of services by Medicaid eligibles. The paper demonstrates that fee schedules have quite large cost-reducing effects, that utilization rates are responsive to the availability of physicians, and that nonwhites use fewer Medicaid-financed services than whites. (Author abstract in Journal).

194. Karpoff, P. "Cutting the Cost of Medicaid Assistance." Policy Analysis, Winter 1976, Vol. 2(1), pp. 161-63.

The article proposes the creation of financial incentives to the poor in order to stimulate alternative consumption activities to medical services. It is expected that Medicaid cost would be reduced if incentives existed. The basic proposal is to impose a $10 monthly fee on certain outpatient services.

195. Leveson, Irving. "The Economics of Health Services for the Poor." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, January 1972, Vol. 399, pp. 22-29.

196. Marmor, Theodore R. "Why Medicare Helped Raise Doctor's Fees." Transaction Magazine, September 1968, pp. 14-19. Also available from the Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI. Reprint Series No. 29, 1968.

During the first year that the Medicare program began, physicians' fees jumped 7.8 percent from a stable previous average increase of 2.8 percent. The speculated cause of this increase was that doctors had relative freedom in assigning fees for their services. There were not strict limits for reimbursement as under many private and government-controlled health insurance programs. This article discusses the shortcomings of these programs and the impact they have had on the cost structure of medical fees.

197. Medicare and Medicaid, Problems, Issues and Alternatives. Report of the Staff to the Committee on Finance, 91st Congress, 1st Session, February 9, 1970, U.S. Senate. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 323 pp. (Y4/F49/M46/6).

The study focuses on the principal fiscal problems of the two programs. The problems include an adverse effect on health care costs and financing for the general population. The causes of these effects are traced through and the impacts are detailed. Proposals are made to correct or at least inhibit some of these adverse conditions.

198. Mitchell, B.M. and C.E. Phelps. "National Health Insurance: Some Costs and Effects of Mandated Employee Coverage." Journal of Political Economy, June 1976, Vol. 84(3), pp. 553-71.
Estimated effects of federally mandated health insurance plans which require all employers to provide it to their employees are discussed. The paper considers changes in budgetary costs for employers, unemployment rates and the change in tax income as real income decreases as the cost is shifted to the employee.

199. National Health Insurance. Senate Hearings before the Committee on Finance, 93rd Congress, 2nd Session, May 21, 22, & 23, 1974. (Y4.F49/H34/2/1974). Also same title and committee, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, April 26, 27, & 28, 1971. (Y4.F49/H34/2/1971). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.
All testimony presents various national health insurance proposals - method, cost and effectiveness. Good resources for obtaining facts about costs and applicability also for gaining insight into different proposals.

200. Neuhauser, D. and Lewicki, A.M. "National Health Insurance and the Sixth Stool Guaiac." Policy Analysis, Spring 1976, Vol. 2(2), pp. 175-96.
"There is a decreasing marginal benefit to be derived from health care. The marginal cost-effectiveness of the stool guaiac, a diagnostic test for colon cancer, is presented as an example. After analyzing the cost per cancer found, the cost per year of life saved, and the cost of relief from fear of having cancer, the authors consider the implications for the delivery of health services and national health insurance." [p. 175]. The authors concluded that the only practical type of insurance would be one that groups people into experience-rated groups. Although employer groups may be a quick way to begin coverage, it is not a good means of grouping people by preferences.

201. Newman, Howard N. "Medicare and Medicaid." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, January 1972, Vol. 399, pp. 114-24.

202. Pauly, Mark V. "An Analysis of Government Health Insurance Plans for Poor Families." Public Policy, Summer 1971, Vol. 19(3), pp. 489-521.
The paper analyzes the proposals for national health insurance which were made by and during the Nixon Administration. The author's basic contention is that the government's role should be one of "filling the gaps" rather than taking full control of such a major and complex series of goods.

203. Peel, E. and J. Scharff. "Impact of Cost-Sharing on Use of Ambulatory Services Under Medicare, 1969." Social Security Bulletin, October 1973, Vol. 36(10), pp. 3-24.
This paper is a study of the impact of cost-sharing requirements of the Supplemental Medical Insurance program (SMI) on its enrollees. Data from the Current Medicare Survey for 1969 are used. The results show that persons with low-to-moderate incomes

were hardest hit by the deductible payment necessary for out-of-hospital care. This group also reported a lower incidence of medical care sought. Those persons receiving public assistance medical care were the heaviest users of the ambulatory services since public assistance paid all or most of their contribution to SMI.

204. Rashi, Fein. New National Health Spending Policy. Who Pays and Who Gets. Boston, MA: Harvard Center for Community Health and Medical Care, November 1973. 16 pp.
This paper discusses the Federal Health Budget for fiscal 1974. It maintains that the short-run anti-inflationary budget cuts will have far-reaching adverse effects on research and training, and on the individual's health care costs.

205. Review of Federal Programs to Alleviate Rural Deprivation. Prepared for the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation, 1974. 75 pp.

206. Russell, L.B. "An Econometric Model of the Medicare System: Comment." Quarterly Journal of Economics, August 1973, Vol. 87(3), pp. 482-89.
This article is a comment on Feldstein's article (February 1971) in the same journal. Russell reestimates the Feldstein model with new data which refute the previous results.

207. Ruther, Martin. "Disability Beneficiaries Eligible for Medicare." Social Security Bulletin, July 1974, Vol. 37(7), pp. 28-33.
In 1973 an additional 1.7 million persons were added to those eligible for Medicare benefits. The new guidelines included persons under 65 who are entitled to disability benefits for at least 24 consecutive months, railroad program retirees or those persons with chronic renal disease. The report focuses on those persons receiving disability benefits. Those receiving medicare are also eligible to enroll in the voluntary Supplemental Health Insurance program. The report estimates the impact of this change.

208. _____. "Medicare, Number of Persons Insured, July 1, 1973." Social Security Bulletin, June 1975, Vol. 38(6), pp. 33-42.
In 1973 disabled persons and those suffering from chronic renal disease became eligible to receive Medicare benefits. Although the number of persons with chronic renal disease represent a small percentage of those eligible, it was a significant aid because of the tremendous medical expenses for necessary treatment. The paper presents the characteristics of Medicare enrollees by age, race, sex and location.

209. Soliman, M. "Health-Care Delivery Services in Rural Texas." Prairie View, TX: Prairie View A&M College. (TX-X-PR-0002-G-6076). (Research Program).
"Evaluate current health facilities: doctor, nurse, and hospital services, nursing homes, and health services equipments in rural areas. Determine the health problems existing in rural

areas, including age composition and past health care received. Determine the cost of medical services to the rural population. Assess family participation in medical programs: public, Medicaid, private health insurance, and other health insurance programs. Determines the factors that influence the attraction of medical personnel to rural areas."

210. State Compliance with Federal Medicaid Requirements. Senate Hearing before the Subcommittee on Health, Committee on Finance, 94th Congress, 2nd Session, June 7, 1976. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1976. (Y4.F49/M46/10).

Testimony on the impact of withholding of reimbursement by the Federal government due to state noncompliance is made. Many hospitals that experience a freeze in funds are millions of dollars in arrears and will not accept any Medicaid patients; in some instances this applies to new Medicaid patients.

211. Stuart, Bruce G. "Equity and Medicaid on Interstate Income Differentials." Boulding, K.E. and Pfaff, M., eds., Redistribution to the Rich and the Poor: the Grants Economics of Income Distribution, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company, 1972, pp. 149-68.

Although a recent program, Medicaid is by far the largest transfer payment program of all welfare policies. It makes up 41.9 percent of all public assistance funds. The authors conclude that Medicare fails as a vehicle to redistribute money. In some cases it has redistributed transfer payment money from poor states to more affluent ones. In 1970, the four states with the largest programs received 59% of all Medicaid funds while the combined population is only 27 percent.

212. Vladek, B.C. "On 'Cutting the Cost of Medical Assistance.'" Policy Analysis, Summer 1976, Vol. 2(3), pp. 495-98.

This article is a rebuttal of a paper by Karpoff [Policy Analysis 2(1)]. The author brings out four points which he believes explain Karpoff's "ill-conceived" approach. They include: (1) it addresses only a minor fraction of the total program cost; (2) the target of the incentive may be the wrong people; (3) it does not identify necessary and unnecessary services and (4) it is discriminatory and elitist.

213. Vogel, R.J. and R. D. Blair. "An Analysis of Medicare Administrative Costs." Social Security Bulletin, August 1974, Vol. 37(8), pp. 3-23.

The paper focuses on the administrative costs of the Medicare program and compares these costs to other medical programs. It discusses the problems in using the commonly accepted administrative costs-to-premiums ratios in comparing administrative efficiency. Medicare administrative costs appear to be higher on a per claim basis and lower on a per enrolee basis than the SMI program.

214. Vogel, R.J. and J.F. Morrall, III. "The Impact of Medicaid on State and Local Health and Hospital Expenditures, with Special References to Blacks." Journal of Human Resources, Spring 1973, Vol. 8(2), pp. 202-11.

A simple demand and supply model is proposed to "explain" the wide variations in state and local government expenditures on health and hospitals, and to assess the impact of Medicaid in satisfying the health needs of blacks. The model shows that a large percentage of the variation can be explained and that blacks tend to demand and evidently receive a higher proportion of public health care on the basis of their income than one would expect. The discriminatory effects of Medicare are more than offset by a combination of Medicaid and state and local spending on health care, although the continuing racial health gap indicates that state and local spending has not offset the wide differences between blacks and whites in private and Medicare spending. (Author Abstract in Journal).

215. Witkin, Erwin, M.D. The Impact of Medicare. Springfield, IL: Charles C. Thomas, 1971.

The book is written by the former Chief Medical Consultant of the Bureau of Health Insurance, Social Security Administration. The book contains a thorough history of the Medicare program and its operations and administration. This book can be of help to the social scientist as it does present health insurance schemes from the physician bias, but in a tasteful and understandable manner.

216. Wolkstein, Irwin. "Medicare 1971: Changing Attitudes and Changing Legislation." Law and Contemporary Problems, Autumn 1970, Vol. 35(4), pp. 697-715.

217. Worthington, Nancy L. "National Health Expenditures, 1929-1974." Social Security Bulletin, February 1975, Vol. 38(2), pp. 3-20.

National health expenditures for 1974 exceeded $100 million or $485 per capita. The article presents the present system in light of its growth. The impact of the Medicare and Medicaid programs on health expenditures and the composition of delivered services has been tremendous as discussed here.

F. NEGATIVE INCOME, INCOME MAINTENANCE

218. Aaron, Henry J. "Perspectives on Poverty 4: Income Transfer Programs." Monthly Labor Review, February 1969, Vol. 92(1), pp.50-4.
The article is a description of the principles of income allignment programs and the target poverty groups. Current transfer programs are briefly discussed. Alternative approaches such as negative income taxes, public assistance reform, family allowances and income maintenance are each explained and discussed as viable alternatives to present programs.

219. Barr, N. A. "Negative Income Taxation and the Redistribution of Income." Oxford Bulletin of Economic Statistics, February 1975, Vol. 37(1), pp. 29-48.

220. Barth, Michael C., George J. Carcagno, and John L. Palmer. Toward an Effective Income Support System: Problems, Prospects, and Choices. with An Overview Paper by Irwin Garfinkel. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, 1974. 189 pp.

221. Bawden, D. Lee. "Income Maintenance and the Rural Poor: An Experimental Approach." American Journal of Agricultural Economics, August 1970, Vol. 52(3), pp. 438-41.
At the time of the writing of this article, income maintenance experiments had been conducted in urban areas of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. As one-third of the poor live in rural areas, the author notes that income maintenance in rural areas might have different impacts due to the employment opportunities and the proportion of self-employed persons in rural areas. For a cost determination of any program to be made, the rural sector must not be overlooked. A rural-OEO funded experiment is described and expected results are discussed. (Note: See "Rural Income Maintenance Experiment: Summary Report" in this section.)

222. Boulding, K. and M. Pfaff, eds. Distribution to the Rich and the Poor. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc., 1972.
Selected articles about welfare programs including income maintenance schemes by leading authors in these areas are included.

223. Boskin, Michael J. "The Negative Income Tax and the Supply of Work Effort: Reply." National Tax Journal, September 1969, Vol. 22(3), pp. 417.
Reply to comment of same author's article, "The Negative Income Tax and the Supply of Work Effort," Dec. 1967 of the same journal. This study concludes that income maintenance will not necessarily lead to massive decreases in the work effort of the poor or provide inadequate transfers, rather the author feels that such programs would have an opposite effect.

224. Browning, E. K. "Alternative Programs for Income Redistribution: The NIT and the NWT." American Economic Review, March 1973, Vol. 63(1), pp. 38-49.
Although significant analyses of NIT programs have been made, little attention has been paid to alternatives. The paper discusses the wage subsidy alternative to NIT. Considerable attention rests on labor supply effects and related conditions. The negative wage

subsidy is a transfer by which households receive supplements to their own wage. Instead of varying with income, as with NIT, it varies with the household wage rate. When NIT and NWT result in the same money income, the quantity of supplied labor under NWT will be enhanced, hence total national income would be greater. NWT might tend for consumption of too much income, whereas, NIT stimulates leisure consumption. NWT though would alter the tax structure in a favorable manner and result in lower welfare costs.

225. Byrne, D.M. "Some Preliminary Results of Income-Maintenance Experiments." Nebraska Journal of Economic Business, Autumn 1973, Vol. 12(4), pp. 23-35.

The article describes the major research field projects in the area of income maintenance. Each study is discussed for its additions and omissions to the developing body of knowledge.

226. Cain, Glen C. "The Effects of Income Maintenance Laws on Fertility in the United States." U.S. Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, Research Reports, Vol. 6, "Aspects of Population Growth Policy," eds. Robert Parke, Jr. and Charles F. Westoff. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973, pp. 327-73.

The paper is concerned with the effect the income transfer payment would have on the decision to have children. The conclusions made are: (1) increased income enables families to afford more children; (2) the additional cash assistance with each child lowers the cost of raising that child; and (3) work disincentives of the cash transfers may reduce the supply of labor which otherwise would not occur.

227. Cain, Glen G. and Harold W. Watts, editors. Income Maintenance and Labor Supply: Econometric Studies. New York: Academic Press, 1977

228. Cameron, Colin. Income Support Schemes: Bibliography and Annotations to Academic Literature Including References to Newspaper Citations. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1972. 273 pp.

The bibliography is a collection of published literature on income support schemes and related philosophies for the years 1960-1971. The majority of the text concentrates on academic research; however, a large section devoted to general reading publications is included.

229. Carlin, Thomas A. Impact of Earned Income Tax Credit: A Simulation of Tax Year 1976. Washington, DC: Economic Research Service, U.S. Dept.of Agriculture, AER-336, June 1976. 12 pp.

This paper is a simulation study of 1976 for earned income tax credit as part of the Tax Reduction Act of 1975. It is shown that families in the South would receive some 43 percent of the benefits, 34 percent to all rural families and seven percent to farm families. 18 percent of the benefits would be received by families with incomes of less than $4,000, 54 percent for incomes of less than $4,000 to $8,000 and the remainder to families with incomes over $8,000.

230. Carlin, Thomas A., Gary Hendricks and Faye F. Christain. Residential and Regional Distribution of Benefits Under the Allowance for Basic Living Expenses (ABLE) Welfare Reform Proposal. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of Agriculture, AER-No. 374. 47 pp.

A broad-based welfare reform program, proposed in 1974 by the Joint Economic Committee of the U. S. Congress, is compared to the current Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Food Stamp programs. The proposal is termed ABLE (Allowance for Basic Living Expenses). The study finds that the primary impact of ABLE would be to increase substantially the number of welfare-eligible families without changing the distribution of eligible families among regions or urban and rural areas. However, there would be a substantial reduction in benefits to eligible families in the Northeast and to a lesser extent in the North Central region and the West. Eligible southern families would gain substantially. Metropolitan areas would lose benefits under ABLE, but rural areas, except in the Northeast, would gain.

231. Chisholm, A. H. "A Negative Income Tax and Low Income Farm Families." Australian Journal of Agricultural Economics, August 1972, Vol. 16(2), pp. 102-14.

232. "Concepts in Welfare Program Design." In Studies in Public Welfare, Paper No. 9 (Part 1). Joint Economic Committee, 93rd Congress, 1st Session, August 20, 1973. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 128 pp. (Y4.Ec7/W45/9/1).

This volume contains three studies prepared for Committee use. They include:

(1) Benjamin A. Okner, "The Role of Demogrants as an Income Maintenance Alternative."--A study of the effect of demogrants on tax structures, income distribution, and the size of the poverty population.

(2) Robert H. Haveman, "Work-Conditioned Subsidies as an Income Maintenance Strategy: Issues of Program Structure and Integration." The study contains policy evaluation of the Senate Finance Committee Proposal and the effects on equity, efficiency and the national wage structure.

(3) Arnold H. Packer. "Categorical Public Employment Guarantees: A Proposed Solution to the Poverty Problem." The study analyzes the alternative program against present income subsidies with particular emphasis on the effects toward the working poor.

233. Evans, Lewis T. Some Implications of Uncertainty for Firm and Individual Behavior Under a Negative Income Tax Plan. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Discussion Papers, No. 321-75, December 1975. 37 pp.

The paper presents a model to identify firm and individual behavior under uncertainty in the presence of a negative income plan. Most research has been concerned with behavioral conclusions derived from economic theory under certainty.

234. Family Assistance Act of 1970. Senate Hearings before the Committee on Finance, 91st Congress, 2nd Session on H.R. 16311, Part 1 and 2. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1970. (Y4.F49/F21/ pt. 1 and separately pt. 2).

The hearings are on the Family Assistance Act concerning its philosophy, goals, financing, benefits and an abundance of statistical information about the proposal. It is a good source of reference on the projected impact of these programs and its variations.

235. Garfinkel, Irwin. On Estimating the Labor Supply Effects of a Negative Income Tax. Madison WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 101, 1971.

236. _____. A Skeptical Note on 'The optimality' of Wage Subsidy Programs. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series No. 108, 1973.

237. _____. The Work and Human Investment Incentives of Negative Income Tax and Wage Subsidy Programs. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 90-71, 1971.

238. Garfinkel, I. and S.H. Masters. "Two Income Maintenance Plans, Work Incentives and the Closure of the Poverty Gap: Comment." Industrial Labor Relations Review, April 1973, Vol. 26(3), pp. 1002-4.

Comment on paper by Hill, Vol. 25(4) pp. 545-55 of same journal. A critique of estimation techniques which may produce biases in results, thereby questioning conclusions given by Hill, is made.

239. Golladay, Frederick and Robert Haveman. The Economic Impact of Tax Transfer Policy. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty Monograph Series, 1976. 220 pp.

"This volume presents a microeconomic simulation model designed to estimate the regional, occupational, industrial, and income distributional effects of changes in tax-transfer policy. The model is applied to variants of proposed negative income tax plans for the United States."

240. _____. "Regional and Distributional Effects of a Negative Income Tax." The American Economic Review, September 1976, Vol. 66(4), pp. 629-41.

While most literature on income maintenance schemes has focused on labor supply, family structure, fertility, and migration, there would be a distinguishable impact on the regional and national economy. The paper is concerned with the economic adjustments which may result from the establishment of any comprehensive scheme.

241. Green, Christopher. "Negative Taxes and Monetary Incentives to Work: The Static Theory," Journal of Human Resources, Summer 1968, Vol. 3(3), pp. 280-8.

The paper discusses the work incentive effect of negative income tax programs. It is shown that work disincentives are strong in the presence of income maintenance programs because income and leisure

are both "normal goods" whose comsumption is inverse to their price. If preferences changed such that leisure is an inferior good, then the desire for more income would overcome the work disincentive.

242. Haveman, Robert H. Work-Conditioned Subsidies as an Income-Maintenance Strategy: Issues of Program Structure and Integration. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series No. 112, 1974.

243. Hayes, William A. "The Guaranteed Annual Income: An Appraisal." Review of Social Economy, March 1969, Vol. 27(1), pp. 74-83.
This paper reviews some well-known income maintenance proposals with respect to similarities and differences and evaluates these for their ability to obtain the aims and objectives established.

244. Hefferman, W.J., Jr. "Variations in Negative Tax Rates in Current Public Assistance Programs: An Example of Administrative Discretion." Journal of Human Resources, Supplement 1973, Vol. 8, pp. 56-68.
With the welfare reform measures recently considered by the Congress, a great deal of attention has been paid to the marginal tax rate that might be used in any new program. Surprisingly, little attention is paid to the marginal tax rate in use in current programs. This paper considers the way in which the actual tax rate varies from the tax rate which is specified in Federal statutes, and uses data from a survey of Vermont welfare cases to illustrate the large variance in average and, hence, marginal negative tax rates faced by current welfare recipients. The article also explores the ways in which this variation is created. (Author abstract in Journal).

245. Heins, James. Income Maintenance and The State and Local Tax-Expenditures Package. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 53-69, 1969.

246. Henderson, R.F. "The Relief of Poverty: Negative Income Taxes and Other Measures (Review Article)." Economic Record, March 1971, Vol. 47(117), pp. 106-14.
The article is a review of A.B. Atkinson's book, Poverty in Britain and the Reform of Social Security. It compares the structural differences between income support schemes in the U.S. and Britain.

247. Higgens, R.C. "Income Maintenance and the Welfare Dilemma." University of Washington Business Review, Summer 1970, Vol. 29(4) pp. 14-23.

248. Hill, C. R. "Two Income Maintenance Plans, Work Incentives and the Closure of the Poverty Gap." Industrial Labor Relations Review, July 1972, Vol. 25(4), pp. 545-55.
The Nixon Family Assistance Plan focused on guaranteed income for the working poor. The most talked about aspect of any of these programs is the effect on work incentives. There seem to exist wage subsidy programs that do at least as well as negative income tax programs in closing the poverty gap. This happens while the work advantage remains intact, an important social goal.

249. _____. "Two Income Maintenance Plans, Work Incentives and the Closure of the Poverty Gap: Reply." Industrial Labor Relations Review, April 1973, Vol. 26(3), pp. 1005-8.
Also see Garfinkel and Masters' 26(3) pp. 1002-4 comment and primary paper by Hill 25(4) pp. 545-55 of same journal.

250. Husby, R.D. "Impact of a Negative Income Tax on Aggregate Demand and Supply." Western Economic Journal, March, 1973, Vol. 11(1), pp. 111-17.
If the MPC (marginal prosensity to consume) of poor families is high and if the work effort is adversely effected by an NIT program, then what may happen is an increase in aggregate demand and a decrease in aggregate supply, respectively. Dr. Husby shows that the potential macro-economic effect of NIT in 1971 would be smaller than in 1966, because of growth in the economy and the decline in number of poor families. The effect on excess demand is related to the net cost of the plan.

251. Kelley, Terrence F. and Leslie Singer. The Gary Income Maintenance Experiment: Plans and Progress. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series #73, 1971.

252. Kershaw, David and Jerilyn Fair. The New Jersey Income-Maintenance Experiment, Vol. 1, Operations, Surveys, and Administration. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, Monograph Series, 1976. 246 pp.
"This first volume provides a nontechnical description of the experiment (New Jersey Income Maintenance) and its operations." Included are (1) Historical perspectives and results; (2) Descriptions of the operating elements, selection of sample, etc.; (3) Analysis of research and technical issues; and (4) Review of some administrative problems.

253. Killingsworth, M.R. "Must a Negative Income Tax Reduce Labor Supply? A Study of the Family's Allocation of Time." Journal of Human Resources, Summer 1976, Vol. 11(3), pp. 354-65.
Models of the labor-supply behavior of single persons predict that a negative income tax (NIT) will always reduce the labor supply and earnings of such persons. I consider three models of family labor supply and find that, in all three, an NIT might raise a given family member's labor supply and might also raise total family labor supply. In one model, an NIT could even raise total family earnings. These models and recent empirical estimates (showing positive NIT effects on some family members' labor supply and on some families' earnings) suggest that the work disincentive effects and the cost of an NIT may be less than has previously been thought. (Author abstract in Journal).

254. Klein, William A. "The Definition of 'Income' Under a Negative Income Tax." Florida State University Law Review, Summer 1974, Vol. 2(3), pp. 449-490.

The article reviews the problems which arise when income determination is attempted. A consistent, fair and administerable definition of income must be established before benefit levels for an income maintenance program can be determined.

255. _____. "Familial Relationships and Economic Well-Being: Family Unit Rules for a Negative Income Tax." Harvard Journal on Legislation, March 1971, Vol 8, pp. 361-405.

The paper analyzes the problem of defining the social or economic unit within a negative income tax system. Emphasis is placed on the family unit, whether it consists of a two-parent, one-parent, single or child alone in the family.

256. _____. Problems in Choosing Family Unit Rules for a Negative Income Tax. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Pub. No. 60-71, Reprint Series No. 71, 1970.

257. Kurz, Mordecai and Robert G. Spiegelman. "The Seattle Experiment: The Combined Effect of Income Maintenance and Manpower Investments." American Economic Review, Vol. 61, May 1971, pp. 22-29.

One of the most comprehensive income maintenance experiments was the Seattle experience. The program included all races, families with one or two parents, and family units with household heads between ages 18 and 58. This paper presents the basic design of the Seattle experiment.

258. Lampman, Robert J. Adding Guaranteed Income to the American System of Transfers. (Also in Ends and Means of Reducing Income Poverty. Chicago: Markhan Press, 1971). Madison, WI. Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 7, 1967.

259. _____. "Employment Versus Income Maintenance." In Jobs for Americans, Eli Ginzberg, ed., The American Assembly, Columbia University. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall Inc., 1976, pp. 163-83.

This chapter discusses the effects of maintaining income through transfer payments during interruption of employment to the presence of proverty, and alternative sources of income. Tables included show the rapid increase in maintenance programs over the past decade.

260. _____. Nixon's Family Assistance Plan. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 57, 1969.

261. Lerman, R.S. and A.A. Townsend, "Conflicting Objectives in Income Maintenance Programs." American Economic Review, 1974 Papers and Proceedings, pp. 205-11.

Negative income tax (NIT) proposals are necessarily becoming more complex both technically and politically. Alternative strategies such as wage subsidies and public employment do not escape the problems found in the NIT. Although there have been geometric increases in income maintenances, a less than proportional

amount is actually reaching the poor. Discussion on priorities and reform follows. Social insurance programs are becoming increasingly inadequate in having an impact on the poor. At present Social Security and Supplemental Security income will continue to drop as a good buy for workers and do little to help poverty. The authors believe reform requires a limited number of programs with declining benefits, equalizing of benefits for male and female headed households, separate welfare and pension elements in S.S., and explore waiving the "no-loss concept" in achieving equal status.

262. Leuthold, Jane H. "An Empirical Study of Formula Income Transfers and the Work Decision of the Poor." The Journal of Human Resources, 1968, Vol. 3(3), pp. 312-23.

The study finds that work response to any formula income maintenance program depends upon the workers' response to changes in property income and the wage rate. The lower the rate of the formula plan, the lower the response of changes in the labor supply. The model used here is similar to the work-leisure choice development developed by Gershon Cooper designed to show workers' response to Federal income tax schedules.

263. Lidman, Russell. "Cost and Distributional Implications of a Credit Income Tax Plan." Public Policy, Spring 1972, Vol. 20(2), pp. 311-34.

The paper discusses the tax revenue and welfare implications of an income tax plan. The McGovern proposals are the basis of the model used in the study. Results presented show the impact such a plan would have on income groups, family size, tax liability and revenue receipts.

264. Lurie, Irene, editor. Integrating Income Maintenance Programs. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty Monograph Series, 1975. 400 pp.

"The result of a conference of academic and government experts held under the aegis of the Institute for Research on Poverty, the twelve chapters in this volume can serve as a basic reference and guide to the nation's income support system, and will be fundamental in any effort to reform and rationalize it. They analyze its deficiencies and examine ways of integrating its programs into a system that makes sense."

265. Marmor, Theodore. "On Comparing Income Maintenance Alternatives." The American Political Science Review, March 1971, Vol. 65, pp. 83-96.

The paper presents the alternative forms of income maintenance schemes for purposes of clarification and not policy recommendations. Equity goals, criteria for selection among competing schemes and an illustration of the use of these criteria through the comparison of two programs are the major concerns presented.

266. Marmor, Theodore and Martin Rein. "Reforming 'The Welfare Mess': The Fate of the Family Assistance Plan, 1969-72." In Allan P. Sindler, ed., Policy and Politics in America: Six Case Studies. Boston, MA: Little, Brown and Company, 1973, pp. 3-28.

This chapter explains the impact that the consideration of the Nixon Family Assistance Plan had on the approach to welfare reform. It was a radically new approach for America surrounded by controversy and euphoria. The chapter studies "what went wrong", and the implications of passing up this opportunity to change the welfare mess.

267. Metcalf, C.E. "Making Inferences from Controlled Income Maintenance Experiments." American Economic Review, June 1973, Vol. 63(3), pp. 478-83.

The paper addresses the problem of analysis of temporary experiments for purposes of creating a permanent situation. Several strict assumptions are made and hence the use of such means given must be made with care as the author suggests.

268. Metcalf, Charles E. and Glen G. Cain. Interpreting the Results of Short-Duration Income-Maintenance Experiments: An Investigation of Biases in Predicting Long-Run Behavior. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Discussion Papers No. 150-72, December 1972, 56 pp.

The paper presents a model that shows the labor supply response from a temporary negative income tax plan and how the response would produce a biased estimate in predicting behavior under a permanent scheme.

269. Meyer, Charles W. "A Base for the Negative Income Tax." Social Science Quarterly, September 1970, Vol. 51(2), pp. 263-74.

The paper focuses on the type of requirements needed to establish a base for income maintenance programs that would be adequate to provide resources for all low-income families. The impacts on capital accumulation and formation are discussed.

270. Musgrave, Richard A., Peter Heller, and George E. Peterson. "Cost Effectiveness of Alternative Income Maintenance Schemes." National Tax Journal, June 1970, Vol. 23, pp. 140-56.

The paper presents the results of the analysis of several income maintenance schemes when applied to Survey of Economic Opportunity Data. An efficiency-effectiveness test is made under changing budget constraints with particular emphasis on the impact on work incentives and the closing of the poverty gap.

271. Myers, Robert J. "The Family Assistance Plan as a Solution to the Welfare Crisis: Comment." Journal of Risk and Insurance, September 1972, Vol. 39(3), pp. 471-2.

Criticism of Dr. Rejda's alternative income maintenance program which establishes minimum income for a four member household at $5,500. See Rejda, Vol. 38(2), June 1971, pp. 169-79 of same journal.

272. Nourse, Hugh O. Impact of Negative Income Tax on the Number of Substandard Housing Units. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 52, 1969.

273. Okner, B. A. "Alternatives for Transferring Income to the Poor: The Family Assistance Plan and Universal Income Supplements." pp. 348-57 in Boulding, K. and M. Pfaff, eds. Distribution to the Rich and the Poor. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc. 1972.

The author examines the Nixon Family Assistance Plan and the Universal Income Supplement programs as alternatives to the present transfer of income to the poor through categorical programs. The UIS program includes all persons and allows for a 50 percent greater basic allowance than the Nixon FAP proposal. The net cost of each program estimated is $4 billion for FAP and $7 billion for UIS. Under present program there are still 9.9 million families who remain poor after transfers.

274. Orr, Larry L., Robinson G. Hollister and Myron J. Lefcowitz, eds., with assistance of Karen Hester. Income Maintenance: Interdisciplinary Approaches to Research. New York: Academic Press.

275. Ott, Attiat F., David J. Ott, and J. Scott Turner. "Simulation of Costs of a Negative Income Tax Plan and Its Implications for the Poor." In Willis, A.B., ed. 1969, pp. 168-83.

276. Perlman, Richard. "A Negative Income Tax Plan for Maintaining Work Incentives." The Journal of Human Resources, 1968, Vol. 3(3), pp. 289-99.

The paper reviews the effects of a graduate income maintenance plan that makes the marginal income received greater than the amount received from earnings alone. The paper presents a plan that ties the tax benefits to the proportion of full schedule worked. The shortcomings of this and other plans are discussed in view of the uncertain impact upon labor supply.

277. Pohlman, J. E. "A Trade-off Analysis of Job Creation vs. Welfare." Journal of Economics and Business. Spring-Summer 1973, Vol. 25(3), pp. 168-74.

The paper is an analysis of the employ-ability of the poor as a criteria for policies that wish to eliminate poverty. The conclusions of the model used show that job creation almost always pays. For income maintenance programs, the value of job creation efforts is readily apparent.

278. Popkin, William D. "Administration of a Negative Income Tax." Yale Law Journal, January 1969, Vol. 78(3), pp. 380-431.

279. Rea, S. A., Jr. "Incentive Effects of Alternative Negative Income Tax Plans." Journal of Public Economics, August 1974, Vol. 3(3), pp. 237-49.

280. Redja, G. E. "Social Security and the Paradox of the Welfare State." Journal of Risk and Insurance, March 1970, Vol. 37(1), pp. 17-39.

The article shows that for 1965, OASDHI prevented an increase in poverty of about 73 percent by its presence. The program has been effective in preventing poverty in many aged households. Since the majority of the poor are under age 65 and the OASDHI program is

directed toward the aged, it is ineffective in redistributing income. The returns to the programs are small considering the large outlay required to decrease a small fraction of those in poverty.

281. Rein, Martin. "Recent British Experience with Negative Income Tax." Journal of Human Resources, Supplement 1973, Vol. 8, pp. 69-89.
Unlike American proposals for welfare reform which are concerned primarily with reducing costs by altering work behavior among present recipients of public assistance, British attempts to devise an income transfer system are based on the rationale that scarce resources should be concentrated upon those in the greatest need. There is some concern about disincentive effects, particularly when people draw benefits from more than one program. This article described the theory and operation of recent income supplement programs in Britain, the problems and anomalies of each, and the government's attempts to devise solutions. The British and American experiences are compared in the concluding section. (Author Abstract in Journal).

282. Robinson, H.F. "An Evaluation of the Effect of Income Maintenance Programs on Rural People in North Carolina." Greensboro, NC: A & T University of North Carolina. (Research Program).
The objectives of this program are: (1) To identify typologies of poverty in North Carolina; (2) To compare the traditional welfare system with income maintenance programs and assess the relative economic well being of rural people in North Carolina; and (3) To secure implications for alternatives to income maintenance programs.

283. _____. "The Family Assistance Plan and Its Implications to Rural North Carolina." Greensboro, NC.: Human Resource Development Center, A & T University of North Carolina. (Research Program).
The objectives of this program are: (1) To identify the objectives of the family assistance plan; (2) To evaluate the impact of the implementation of the present plan on the rural population; and (3) To devise viable alternatives to the family assistance plan.

284. Rossi, P.H. and K. Lyall. Evaluation of Income Maintenance Experiment. Baltimore, MD: Russell Sage Foundation, Johns Hopkins University, School of Arts, 1974.

285. Rural Income Maintenance Experiment. Summary Report. Washington, D.C.: Office of Economic Opportunity, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, No. SR 10, November, 1976. 97 pp.
This report is a summary of the rural income maintenance experiments. Because of the unique characteristics of rural areas with respect to employment opportunities and the large segment of the poor population in rural areas, this experiment was conducted to analyze the "rural" reaction to such programs and administrative requirements that would be necessary. (Note: This report may also be obtained from the Institute for Research on Poverty at the University of Wisconsin - Madison campus.)

286. Saupe, W. E. and B. Weber. Rural Family Income in Wisconsin. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 187-73, 1973.

287. Shea, John R., and Jack Meyer. Potential Recipients of Family Assistance Payments: Characteristics and Labor Market Behavior. Columbus: Ohio State University, Center for Human Resource Research, March 1972, Report No. DLMA1-51-37-70-09. 242 pp.
Characteristics and labor market experiences of families that would have been eligible for public assistance in the mid and late 1960's if an early version of Nixon's Family Assistance Plan had been in effect are analyzed. Implications for national policy are discussed.

288. Singer, Leslie. "Optimal Taxes in Income Maintenance Plans." Social Science Quarterly, December 1972, Vol. 53(3), pp. 590-7.
The paper tests whether the elasticity of the supply of labor falls with rising hourly rates over the relevant range. The results find that for persons close to the poverty line the introduction of an income maintenance program has a strong negative effect on the work effort. For those who receive higher wages the work effort reduction is less. The author recommends that tax schedules not be tied to socioeconomic factors if optimality is to be obtained.

289. Smith, J.P. "On the Labor-Supply Effects of Age Related Income Maintenance Programs." Journal of Human Resources, Winter 1975, Vol. 10(1), pp. 25-43.
In this paper a model is developed which is designed to capture the channels through which income transfer programs are likely to affect working hours of family members. The model demonstrates that the appropriate framework is neither a pure one-period or life-cycle one, but rather one that contains elements of both models. The final section illustrates a method of estimating the labor-supply reactions to income maintenance programs. The labor-supply effects are functions of the duration of a family's participation and the relevant importance of male market investment. (Author abstract in Journal).

290. Smith, Robert F. and Joseph W. Heffernan. "Work Incentives and Welfare Reform: The FAP Experience." Mississippi Valley Journal of Business and Economics, 1971, pp. 11-24.
The FAP, Federal assistance plan, is described and the effect that such a plan would have on work incentives is the purpose of the paper. The effects would depend on the level of guaranteed income and the work wage rate. Included in the paper are several tables showing the tax incidence, grant amounts and relationships to other program benefits by income and family size.

291. Speth, James G., Jr., et. al. A Model Negative Income Tax Statute. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series No. 52, 1970.

292. Taussig, M.K. "Distribution Issues: Trends and Policies - Discussion." American Economic Review, May 1970, Vol. 60(2), pp. 280-1.
A favorable reaction to Lampman, AER, Vol. 60(2) is given. Subsequent to the article is a focus on the interfamily transfers and their tremendous impact noting generosity within families coexists with meanness outside the family unit.

293. U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Finance, Family Assistance Act of 1970, Hearings before the Committee on Finance, United States Senate. 91st Cong. 2nd Session, Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1970. Part 1-3. 406 pp. (Y4.F49:F21/pt. 1-3).
The three volumes contain the hearings on the Family Assistance Act of 1970. They include several studies by government and private agencies. Public testimony by interest groups was also included.

294. U.S. President's Commission on Income Maintenance Programs. Background Papers. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970. 455 pp.

295. Watts, Harold W. "The Graduated Work Incentive Experiments: Current Progress." American Economic Review, May 1971, Vol. 61, pp. 15-21.
The article reports the progress of the first year of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania income experiments. The difficulties of maintaining a comparable sample group against competing anti-poverty programs are discussed. Preliminary analysis of data tends to indicate that the maintenance programs do not include immediate or widespread withdrawal from the labor force. The planned analysis of the program includes a critical examination of the parameters of the labor supply function.

296. Watts, Harold W. and Jon K. Peck. "On Comparison of Income Redistribution Plans." In James D. Smith, ed., The Personal Distribution of Income and Wealth. New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1977, pp. 75-118.
The chapter is a critical analysis of the distributional effects of present tax systems and a microsimulation of several alternative tax transfer systems on the 1970 income and population distribution. Among significant findings is one that shows male headed working poor and lower middle class families have been unmistakenly heavily overtaxed and are the recipients of a very low proportion of available transfers.

297. Watts, Harold W. and Albert Rees, eds. The New Jersey Income Maintenance Experiment/Volume 2: Labor-Supply Responses. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, Monograph Series, 1977. 440 pp.
"Volume 2: Labor-Supply Responses analyzes data from the experiment relevant to the central question the experiment was instituted to answer: To what extent a negative income tax would tend to diminish the work effort of program beneficiaries. The volume contains regression analyses and other statistical treatments of work behavior responses of various family members to the payments.

Although it is more technical than the first volume, it may be considered the most important volume of the series for its treatment of work behavior, the central focus of the experiment."

298. Weisbrod, B.A. and W.L. Hansen. "An Income-Net Worth Approach to Measuring Economic Welfare." The American Economic Review, December 1968, Vol. 58, pp. 1315-29.

G. SOCIAL SECURITY

299. Ball, R.M. "Social Security Amendments of 1972: Summary and Legislative History." Social Security Bulletin, March 1973, Vol. 36(3), pp. 3-25.

300. Bernstein,M.C. "Federal Standards and Social Welfare." Monthly Labor Review, April 1974, Vol. 97(4), pp. 41-3.

301. Brittain, J.A. "The Incidence of the Social Security Payroll Tax: Reply." American Economic Review, September 1972, Vol. 62(4), pp. 739-42.
The article is the author's response to a comment by Martin Feldstein that the shifting coefficient in Brittain's model is equal to unity. See Brittain, AER, March 1971, Vol. 61, pp. 110-25 and Foldstein, AER, September 1972, Vol. 62(4), pp. 735-8.

302. Browning, E.K. "Why the Social Insurance Budget Is Too Large in a Democracy." Economic Inquiry, September 1975, Vol. 13(3), pp. 373-88.
This paper develops a majority voting model to analyze the determination of taxes and transfers in a system of pay-as-you-go social insurance. Most voters do not understand the size of such a program perhaps because they may not be aware of the employer contribution and the effect on capital accumulation. The pay-as-you-go system would have a depressing effect on GNP discouraging private investment in retirement reducing saving by younger workers. Hence the economy would grow much more slowly. Majority voting may also lead to over expansion in the Social Security system partically due to the illusionary cost effect.

303. Campbell, Colin D. "Social Insurance in the United States: A Program in Search of an Explanation." Journal of Law and Economics, October 1969, Vol. 12(2), pp. 249-65.

304. Chen, Y.P. and Chu, K.W. "Tax-Benefit Ratios and Rates of Return Under-OASI: 1974 Retirees and Entrants." Journal of Risk Insurance, June 1974, Vol. 41(2), pp. 189-206.
The authors present a model and empirical evidence to show the cost/benefit ratios and the rates of return to contributors to Social Security (OASI). For those who have a Tax/Benefit, also less than one, they are gainers from such a program. Current retiree and 22 and 18 year old entrants show a TB ratio range of .05 to 1.86 inclusive. The rate of return to these groups ranges from 1.1 to 16.9 percent. Current retiree fare the best while the 18-year-old group fares the worst.

305. Fisher, P. "Minimum Old-Age Pensions. I: Their Adequacy in Terms of Consumer Expenditures, Assistance Benefits and Poverty Standards." International Labor Review, July 1970, Vol. 102(1), pp. 51-78.
"This is a comparative study of the adequacy of minimum old-age pensions in seventeen countries. The criteria of adequacy used here are the poverty standards of the aged." (p. 51). For the U.S. it is shown that minimum old age pensions as a percentage of

all pensions is only 7.7 percent, a relatively unimportant source of pensions. The minimum pensions cover only one fifth of consumer expenditures and about 20 percent of the BLS moderate estimate for an aged couple.

306. Goldberg, Steven S. Pension Plans Under ERISA. New York: Practising Law Institute, 1976.
The book reviews Internal Revenue Service action, procedures, reporting filing and contributions of those plans covered by the Employment Retirement Income Security Act of 1974. It includes text of legislation, technical information releases, and reports by several government agencies.

307. Katz, Daniel, and others. Bureaucratic Encounters: A Pilot Study in the Evaluation of Government Services. Ann Arbor, MI: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1975. 264 pp.
Reports results of a 1973 survey of perceptions of, attitudes toward, and personal encounters with government agencies, procedures, and services. Areas investigated are employment services, job training, workmen's and unemployment compensation, welfare, hospital and medical benefits, retirement benefits, tax collection, driver and vehicular licensing, traffic violations, and police.

308. Kennedy, L.D. "Concurrent Supplemental Security Income Payments and OASDI Cash Benefits." Social Security Bulletin, December 1974, Vol. 37(12), pp. 42-5, 49.

309. Kennedy, L.D., D. Thomas, and J. Schmulowitz. "Conversions to Supplemental Security Income From State Assistance: A Program Records Study." Social Security Bulletin, June 1975, Vol. 38(6), pp. 17-32.

310. Kucharski, M. and Z. Pirozynski. "Social Insurance and Economic Incentives." Public Finance, 1969, Vol. 24(2), pp. 238-55.

311. Lazar, I. "Home Based Model for SSI (Administrative Implications)." mimeographed. Ithaca, NY: NYS College of Human Ecology, Cornell University, Spring 1974.

312. _____. "Home Based Model for SSI (Fiscal Implications)." mimeographed. Ithaca, NY: NYS College of Human Ecology, Cornell University, Summer, 1974.

313. Leal de Araujo, L. "Extension of Social Security to Rural Workers in Mexico." International Labor Review, October 1973, Vol. 108(4), pp. 295-312.

314. Mallan, L.B. "Women Born in the Early 1900's: Employment, Earnings and Benefit Levels." Social Security Bulletin, March 1974, Vol. 37(3), pp. 3-25.
This paper reports the lifetime work experience of those women who worked outside the home during the Second World War. These women are considered the pioneers for large numbers of working women. Most important is the fact that even when adjustments are

made for employment and earnings, the benefits received by women are substantially lower than those received by men.

315. Mathew, T.S. "Social Security for the Rural Population: A Study of Some Social Services in Selected Areas of India." International Labor Review, October 1973, Vol. 108(4), pp. 313-28.

316. McGill, Dan M., ed. Social Security and Private Pension Plans: Competitive or Complementary? Homewood, IL: Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1977. (Published for the Pension Research Council, The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, Ralph H. Blanchard Memorial Endowment Series, Vol. 1).

A compilation of papers presented at the 1976 Symposium for Institutional Members of the Pension Research Council of the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

317. Meyers, Robert J. "Various Proposals to Change the Financing of Social Security." Journal of Risk and Insurance. 1969, Vol. 36, pp. 335-63.

The paper analyzes the financing basis of the Social Security program. It is compared to that of private insurance. The article also reviews the financing principles of the Social Security program over the years and discusses proposals to alter the present system.

318. Moon, Marilyn L. The Economic Welfare of the Aged and Income Security Programs. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 266-75, 1975.

319. Munnell, A.H. "The Impact of Social Security on Personal Savings." National Tax Journal, December 1974, Vol 27(4), pp. 553-67.

Reflects the two positions on the impact of retirement programs on Social Security. This study incidated that Social Security has reduced private saving; however, it is offset by the retirement experience. The usual retirement age of 65 is largely due to the design of the Social Security program. Since workers are saving for a longer retirement, aggregate savings actually increase.

320. Perrin, Guy. "Reflections of Fifty Years of Social Security." International Labor Review, March 1969, Vol. 99(3), pp. 249-92.

The fifty year anniversary of the International Labor Organization prompted this article. It covers the growth and scope of social security policies with particular attention to the ILO's effect on this growth. The author feels that the prospect of income maintenance programs as a redistributional policy would have international effect thus creating increased responsibilities on the U.S. in international cooperation.

321. Redja, G.E. "Social Security and the Paradox of the Welfare State." Journal of Risk and Insurance, March 1970, Vol. 37(1), pp. 17-39.

The article shows that for 1965, OASDHI prevented increase in poverty of about 73 percent by its presence. The program has been effective in preventing poverty in many aged households. Since the majority of the poor are under age 65 and the OASDHI program is

directed toward the aged, it is ineffective in redistributing income. The returns to the programs are small considering the large outlay required to decrease a small fraction of those in poverty.

322. Rigby, D.C. "State Supplementation Under Federal SSI Programs." Social Security Bulletin, November 1974, Vol. 37(11), pp. 21-28.

323. Roemer, M.J. "Development of Medical Services Under Social Security in Latin America." International Labor Review, July 1973, Vol. 108(1), pp. 1-23.

324. Schulz, J.H. "Comparative Simulation Analysis of Social Security Systems." Annuals of Economic and Social Measurement, April 1972, Vol. 1(2), pp. 109-27.

325. Skolnik, A.M. and S.R. Dales. "Social Welfare Expenditures, 1972-73." Social Security Bulletin, January 1974, Vol. 37(1), pp. 3-18.

326. Social Security and Welfare Proposals. In Hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, U.S. House of Representatives, 91st Congress, 1st Session, Part 2. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1969.

327. Steve, Sergio. "Public Finance and Social Security." Public Finance, 1969, Vol. 24(2), pp. 101-13.

328. Swan, Neil M. "Loss from Inflation by Social Security Beneficiaries." American Journal of Economics and Sociology, January 1972, Vol. 31(2), pp. 61-77.

329. Witte, Edwin E. "Organized Labor and Social Security." In Derber, M. and E. Young, eds., Labor and the New Deal, Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 1957.

H. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

330. Adams, Leonard P. Public Attitudes Toward Unemployment Insurance: A Historical Account with Special Reference to Alleged Abuses. Kalamazoo, MI: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, December 1971. 98 pp.

In this precise and apt history, Adams unfolds the story of the background legislation that culminated in the outlining rules of 1971. Adams' survey involved five groups: unemployment insurance bureaucrats, management, workers, union personnel and the public. The author discusses the continuing problem of abuses by workers, adjustors, and employers. Adams has included abundant footnotes and the two questionnaires used in the survey. (Abstract from p. 109 in C. Cameron, see bibliography listing).

331. Bauder, Ward W., Joachim G. Elterich, R.O.P. Farrish, and James S. Holt. "Impact of Extension of Unemployment Insurance to Agriculture." Newark, DE: University of Delaware, Department of Agricultural and Food Economics, 1972. 645 pp. Available: Submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor.

332. Becker, Joseph M. "An Evaluation of UI." Review of Social Economy, March 1972, Vol. 30 (1), pp. 30-36.

The paper reviews the separate and distinct effects of unemployment insurance on the economy and on the unemployed individual. The latter seems to play a more important role in effecting legislation. UI tends to move some of the burden of unemployment off the individual and spread it over the entire labor force. The author feels UI is one of few welfare programs which has been effective while allowing its recipients to receive benefits with "certainty, with dignity, and with dispatch," [p. 32]. Also, it is unusual in that the unemployment insurance program is financially sound. The author discusses the possibility of having UI incorporate other social welfare functions which might undermine its present success.

333. Berkowitz, M. and J.F. Burton, Jr. "The Income-Maintenance Objective in Workmen's Compensation." Industrial Labor Relations Review, October 1970, Vol. 24 (1), pp. 14-31.

The Workmen's Compensation Program is criticized by many different groups concerned with a particular aspect of the program. However, its administrators feel that it is sound and beneficial. The author attempts to point out the objectives of the program under topics of (1) income maintenance, (2) incentives for safety and prevention expenditures, (3) experience - rating allocation, and (4) incentives for maximum working life for any disabled person. The article focuses on income maintenance, evaluating whether it is meeting its goals. The findings show that disabled workers relying totally on workmen's compensation would be in poverty indicating a great deal of discrepancy between need and relief.

334. Bieker, Richard F., Joachim Elterich, and Steven F. Haley. "The Impact of Extending Unemployment Insurance to Agriculture in West Virginia, Part I." Newark, DE: Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 393, 1972. 161 pp.

335. Burdett, Kenneth. "Unemployment Insurance Payments As A Search Subsidy: A Theoretical Analysis." Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1180 Observatory Drive, Discussion Paper #400, 1977.

The paper is an extension of job search models which have been used to analyze individual labor supply response to changes in the level of unemployment insurance benefits. In recent studies, it was claimed that increased benefits extend the job search period. This paper changes some of the assumptions used in other job search models. Some of the results indicate that there is a lengthening of the job search period as benefit levels increase but that this effect tends to decrease to zero over a period of time.

336. Chapin, G. "Unemployment Insurance, Job Search, and the Demand for Leisure." Western Economic Journal, March 1971, Vol. 9 (1), pp. 102-107.

337. Chiswick, B.R. "The Effect of Unemployment Compensation on a Seasonal Industry: Agriculture." Journal of Political Economy, June 1976, Vol. 84 (3), pp. 591-602.

It is thought that compensation during off season would be high enough to inhibit labor force participation during the off season. The Special Unemployment Assistance program in 1974 was the first to pay benefits to some agricultural workers. The author feels that the disincentives to work would be great and that compensation has a greater impact on low wage earners than on high wage earners. Comparisons of the unemployment rates and the predicted level of employment that would have existed without SUA in January, 1975. The unemployment rate for off-season with SUA increased 20 percent, employment decreased 5.5 percent.

338. Edgell, David L. and Stephen A. Wandner. "Unemployment Insurance: Its Economic Performance." Monthly Labor Review, April 1974, Vol. 97(4), pp. 33-9.

The article emphasizes how the unemployment insurance program has provided income to the unemployed and helped stabilize the economy since World War II. The article also describes the wage replacement ratio which is used in computing benefits to lost wages. The UI program has also had a counter-cyclical effect on the economy. As unemployment increased, employer taxes were less than benefits received causing a net boost to the money supply. This effect has also helped dampen aggregate demand during periods of low unemployment. These effects in general, however, are modest.

339. Ehrenburg, R. and R. Oaxaca. "Unemployment Insurance Duration of Unemployment and Subsequent Wage Gain." Agricultural Economics Research, 1976, Vol. 66, pp. 754-66.

The paper estimates an "optimal" level of unemployment benefits by considering the relation of the level of benefits to the duration of unemployment. Further, it does this with respect to the expected post-unemployment wage gain by effective and relatively unpressured job search. The results show that effective job search made possible by higher unemployment insurance benefit levels are especially profitable for older males who could expect to receive a substantial post-unemployment wage gain. This impact was not found to be significant for younger females and males. The results do not permit overall policy implications of the impact of UI on job search.

340. Elterich, Joachim G. and Richard F. Bieker. "How Differences in States Unemployment Insurance Provisions Would Affect Benefit Payments to Agricultural Workers." Agricultural Finance Review, April 1976, Vol. 36, pp. 50-59.

The paper analyzes how a control group of agricultural workers would fare when applying for UI in each state. The purpose is to reveal the different requirements and level of benefits and their impact on the applicants. The results show that there is no uniform commitment by the states to insure against personal loss. It also shows that states use the program in varying degrees as an economic stabilizer.

341. _____. The Impact of Extending Unemployment Insurance to Agriculture in Delaware, Part I. Newark, DE: Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 392, 1972. 161 pp.

342. The Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1977. Hearings before the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, 95th Congress, 1st Session, March 22, 1977. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. (Y4.F49/Un2/18).

The purpose of the hearings was to extend the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974. This is the third year it has been necessary to extend benefits and from this it seems that it either will become a permanent program because of persistent high levels of unemployment or the expectations of what is considered a normal rate of unemployment must be modified.

343. Feldstein, M.S. "The Economics of the New Unemployment." Public Interest, Fall 1973, Vol. 33, pp. 3-42.

344. _____. "Unemployment Compensation: Adverse Incentives and Distributional Anomolies--Reply." National Tax Journal, March 1976, Vol. 29(1), pp. 38-40.

Because UI benefits are not taxed and they are generally at least 50 percent of the previous gross wage, the real benefit received from UI is often in excess of 70 percent of net

income. Hence, the author defends his position against Horowitz that UI "near the maximum almost completely removes any financial incentive to return to work or avoid a spell of unemployment" (p. 237). See related articles, Horowitz, Vol. 29, pp. 35-7 and Feldstein, June 1974 of same journal.

345. Garfinkel, Irwin and Robert Plotnick. How Much Does Unemployment Insurance Increase the Unemployment Rate and Reduce Work, Earnings and Efficiency. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication Number 378-6, 1976.

Major conclusions of the paper show that the benefits which accrue to UI recipients offset a loss in economic efficiency. Two models of the labor supply impact of UI are presented. One model shows that UI recipients experience wage and income effects while in the second model, recipients experience only income effects.

346. Goshay, R.C. "Pay Benefits During Retraining Under Unemployment Insurance?" Journal of Risk and Insurance, March 1970, Vol. 37(1), pp. 49-61.

The paper addresses political problems in suggested legislation to change pay benefits to unemployed workers who are being retrained. The experience of retrained workers in California is examined. It appears that the success of retrained workers in the job market is doubtful. The author also suggests that more research is needed to see if using unemployment insurance benefits during retraining is a viable means of manpower development.

347. Green, Gloria P. "Measuring Total and State Insured Unemployment." Monthly Labor Review, June 1971, Vol. 94(6), pp. 37-48.

The paper describes, in lay terms, the procedure used to estimate the insured state unemployment. Insured unemployment rates are also used as economic indicators.

348. Grubel, H.G. and D.R. Maki. "The Effects of Unemployment Benefits on the U.S. Unemployment Rates." Weltwirtsch Archives, 1976, Vol. 112(2), pp. 274-99.

The availability of unemployment benefits tends to reduce the leisure-income opportunity locus confronting an average worker and tends to result in an increase in unemployment. The authors simulated the 1972 unemployment situation in a 1955 setting with respect to UI benefits relative to wages, coverage of workers, and enforcement of eligibility. The results show that the unemployment rate in 1972 would have been 11 percent less than it was. This poses some questions on the optimum benefit payments and eligibility rules.

349. Hall, Robert E. "Turnover in the Labor Force." Brookings Papers of Economic Activity, 1972, Vol. 3, pp. 709-56.

A look at the cause and effect of labor turnover in the U.S. including business costs and family and social costs. Also

a discussion on the inevitability of high turnover and unemployment in an industrialized setting. Brief passage on other countries' response to similar problems.

350. Hickey, Joseph A. "A Report on State Unemployment Insurance Laws." Monthly Labor Review, January 1972, Vol. 95(1), pp. 40-50.
The article reviews recent changes in the unemployment insurance program. Two important changes made were: (1) the scope of the program increased to include 4.5 million additional workers and (2) the program reduced its payroll qualifications to include many small businesses. State hospitals and higher education institutions also became eligible. Changes in the computed experience rating also had an effect on state legislation.

351. _____. "Changes in State Unemployment Insurance Legislation." Monthly Labor Review, January 1974, Vol. 97(1), pp. 39-46.
The article describes changes made by states in their unemployment insurance programs during 1973.

352. _____. "States Report on Unemployment Insurance Laws." Monthly Labor Review, January 1969, Vol. 92(1), pp. 47-51.
The article summarizes changes in states' level of benefits and requirements in 1968. A chart of all states shows particular characteristics of its program.

353. Katz, Daniel and others. Bureaucratic Encounters; A Pilot Study in The Evaluation of Government Services. Ann Arbor, MI: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1975. 264 pp.
Reports results of a 1973 survey of perceptions of, attitudes toward, and personal encounters with government agencies, procedures, and services. Areas investigated are employment services, job training, workmen's and unemployment compensation, welfare, hospital and medical benefits, retirement benefits, tax collection, driver and vehicular licensing, traffic violations, and police.

354. Munts, Raymond. "Partial Benefit Schedules in Unemployment Insurance: Their Effect on Work Incentive." Journal of Human Resources, Vol. 5(2), pp. 160-76.
The paper analyzes the effect that payments to workers whose earnings fall below certain specified levels have on their work effort. The tested hypothesis is that workers act in a manner to maximize their self-interest whether it be more work or not. The results support this contention, at least from the view that small changes in earnings have a significant change in benefits received. The author recommends a rewriting of the payment schedules to smooth out sudden changes in payment levels when moving from full unemployment to full employment.

355. Munts, Raymond, Policy Development in Unemployment Insurance. Discussion Papers. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, No. 361-76, University of Wisconsin, 1976.

The paper outlines the historical development of the unemployment compensation program from its inception and through legislative changes. One section of the paper evaluates the changes in benefits that have occurred during the past 30 years.

356. Northeast Agricultural Experiment Stations, Regional Research Project Committee, NE-58. Economic and Social Consideration in Extending Unemployment Insurance to Agricultural Workers. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. 113 pp. Available: Submitted to the U.S. Department of Labor.

357. Papier, W. "What's Wrong With Unemployment Insurance?" Journal of Risk and Insurance, March 1970, Vol. 37(1), pp. 63-74.

Critique of the Unemployment Insurance program in the U. S. Points out that there is a lack of primary goals and generally accepted philosophy of the role such a program should play. A discussion of such goals, administration, suggestions and future goals follows.

358. Rosow, J.M. "Work Requirements in Welfare and Unemployment Insurance." Monthly Labor Review, April 1973, Vol. 96(4), pp. 56-7.

The article discusses the philosophy behind unemployment insurance that establishes a willingness to work in order to be eligible for benefits. The author suggests that a similar philosophy is desired as well as necessary for welfare recipients in order that programs tend toward income maintenance.

359. Seaver, S.K. and J. S. Holt. "Economic Implications of Unemployment Insurance for Agriculture." American Journal of Agricultural Economics, December 1974, Vol. 56(5), pp. 1084-92.

Authors point out the absence of research about the impact unemployment insurance (UI) in agriculture would have. This is especially curious, because steps towards such action have been actively taken since 1954. The paper is concerned with the possible economic impacts of extending UI to agriculture. Empirical analyses are made where possible; however, discussion of issues and implications comprises a significant portion of the paper.

360. Skolnik, A.M. "Unemployment Insurance Benefits Temporarily Expanded." Social Security Bulletin, June 1975, Vol. 38(6), pp. 42-44.

The article describes two recently passed bills; the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974 and the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974.

The first Act provides additional weeks of UI to areas with high rates of unemployment. This bill makes it possible to receive benefits up to 13 weeks past the extended 52 week period.

The second Act provides special assistance for those who lack sufficient covered work-time to receive benefits. To qualify a worker must have worked at least five days in a designated area of high unemployment. A designated area is any area eligible to be a Prime Sponsor or is a Prime Sponsor for manpower training programs. Some 12 million previously inelligible workers may be covered under this program.

361. Smigel, E.O. "Public Attitudes Toward "Chiseling" with Reference to Unemployment Compensation." American Sociological Review, February 1953, Vol. 18(1), pp. 59-67.

Discussion of noncriminal and non-white collar crime - the unlawful receipt of unemployment compensation. Although the article is somewhat old, it focuses on a continuing source of discussion - that is, the crime by overt deception or "If I don't get it, someone else will" attitude. Study shows that the lower the worker's occupational level and the lower his wage, the higher his tolerance towards "chiseling." The conclusion is that the nearer the difficulty is to the individual, the higher his ability to be indifferent to infractions on the compensation programs.

362. Staff Data and Materials on Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1976. Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, 94th Congress, 2nd Session, September 3, 1976. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1976.

This booklet contains a vast amount of information on the benefit levels and characteristics of persons receiving unemployment compensation. It also has detailed charts on benefits received, by state.

363. "The Unemployment Insurance System: Past, Present and Future." A Chapter from the 1976 Employment and Training Report of the President. U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976, pp. 35-52.

A perspective on the growth of UI through Federal and state legislation. Several special programs in addition to the regular UI have become a substantial part of the program: (1) Supplemental Benefits, (2) Worker Adjustment Assistance, (3) Disaster Unemployment Assistance, and (4) Special Unemployment Assistance. Suggestions are made to increase the Federal unemployment tax with a corresponding increase in the overall FUTA rate in order to restore fiscal stability to the program. It is also proposed that a National Commission on Unemployment Insurance be established to conduct a review of all aspects of the UI system.

364. Unemployment Insurance: State Laws and Experiences. Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1976. 31 pp.

"This publication furnishes a graphic presentation of statutory provisions of state Unemployment Insurance laws and some of the pertinent experience under those provisions. It includes information on the major aspects of the Unemployment Insurance program."

365. Weidenbaum, Murray L. Statement in Unemployment Compensation. Hearings before the Committee on Finance, U. S. Senate, 91st Congress, 2nd Session, February 5, 17, and 18, 1970, pp. 149-53. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1970. (Y4.F49:Un2/3/1970).

Mr. Weidenbaum as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Economic Policy calls for reform of the UI program. He recommends that agricultural workers be covered and that such coverage should at least be extended to large employers of agricultural labor. He notes that employer compliance would be simplified and become more congruent with coverage under Social Security.

SECTION II: AREAS

A. EDUCATION

366. Bishop, John. Some Thoughts on the Cost Effectiveness of Graduate Education Subsidies. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication Number 245-74, 1974.

367. Brown, D. W. "Evaluation of Vocational Training for Rural People." Knoxville, TN: Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Tennessee. (Research Program).

The goals of the program are: (1) To analyze the impacts of post-high school vocational training and related supportive services on the employment and earnings of trainees with rural backgrounds, as compared with those from urban settings, and (2) to assess net effects of selected programs from the viewpoint of investments involved and overall benefits derived, focusing especially on the supportive features found to be most relevant to trainees with rural backgrounds.

368. Carlson, R. J. "Federal Programs of Student Loans." American Journal of Economics and Sociology, July 1970, Vol. 29(3), pp. 263-76.

369. Daniere, Andre. "The Benefits and Costs of Alternative Federal Programs of Financial Aid to College Students." In The Economics and and Financing of Higher Education in the United States, Joint Economic Committee Print. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1969, pp. 556-98.

370. Freeman, Rodger A. "Federal Assistance to Higher Education through Income Tax Credits." In The Economics and Financing of Higher Education in the United States, Joint Economic Committee Print. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1969, pp. 665-83.

371. Hansen, W. Lee, and Robert J. Lampman. Basic Opportunity Grants for Higher Education. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series Number 159, 1975.

372. _____. Basic Opportunity Grants for Higher Education: Will the Outcome Differ from the Intent? Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication Number 194-74, 1974.

373. Mathur, K. "Nutritional Status of Rural People in Hampton County and Influence of Nutrition Education." Orangeburg, SC: Carolina State College. (Research Program).

The objectives of this program are: (1) To use nutritional survey techniques to define the nutritional needs of low-income rural people in Hampton County and (2) To evaluate the effectiveness of the Expanded Food Nutrition Education Program of the Cooperative State Extension Service in improving their nutritional status.

374. National Health Council. Task Force Report on the Health Manpower Distribution Project. New York: National Health Council, 1973. 33 pp.

375. Oulton, N. "The Distribution of Education and the Distribution of Income," Economica, November 1974, Vol. 41(164), pp. 387-402.

376. Peltzman, S. "The Effect of Government Subsidies In-Kind on Private Expenditures: The Case of Higher Education," Journal of Political Economy, January/February, 1973, pp. 1-27.

377. Services Needs, Access Study Data Book: The Study of Service Needs/Access in Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Schoharie Counties, New York State. Washington, D. C.: Department of Housing and Urban Development and Manpower Administration (Employment and Training), 1973. 169 pp.
The results of a study of the above counties' service needs and access to services requirements. Study methodology, variables and codes are also given. Some of the service areas included housing, social insurance, education, finance and child care.

378. Stockdale, J. D. "The University and Directed Social Change," Proceedings of the 1972 Annual Meeting of Rural Sociologists in the Northeast, 1972.

B. EMPLOYMENT, MANPOWER, AND HUMAN RESOURCES

379. Andrus, Ray. "Welfare Payments to Strikers." In Rowan, F. L. ed. (II), Collective Bargaining: Survival in the '70's. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1972, pp. 354-8.

380. Barth, Michael C. "Public Employment: Research Needs and Methods." In Sheppard, H. L., Harrison, B., and Spring, W. J. ed., The Political Economy of Public Service Employment. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1972, pp. 407-17.

381. Beier, Emerson. "Financing Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plans." Monthly Labor Review, November 1969, Vol. 92(11), pp. 31-5.

382. Benefit-Cost Analysis of Federal Programs; A Compendium of Papers. Submitted to the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee, 92nd Congress, 2nd Session, 274 pp. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1973. (HJ7539.B45).

Partial contents - Report on a survey of Federal program evaluation practices. Profiles of analytical studies. An economic perspective on the small watersheds program. Efficiency and equity effects in the benefits from the Federal Housing program in 1965. Econometric analysis of the Medicare program. The in-school and Summer Neighborhood Youth Corps: a nationwide evaluation of an investment in disadvantaged high school youth. Benefits and costs of manpower training programs: a synthesis of previous studies with reservations and recommendations.

383. Berkowitz, M. and J. F. Burton, Jr. "The Income-Maintenance Objective in Workmen's Compensation." Industrial Labor Relations Review, October, 1970, Vol. 24(1), pp. 14-31.

The Workmen's Compensation Program is critized by many different groups concerned with a particular aspect of the program. However, its administrators feel that it is sound and beneficial. The authors attempt to point out the objectives of the program under topics of (1) income maintenance, (2) incentives for safety and prevention expenditures, (3) experience-rating allocation, and (4) incentives for maximum working life for any disabled person. The article focuses on income maintenance, evaluating whether it is meeting its goals. The findings show that disabled workers relying totally on workmen's compensation would be in poverty indicating a great deal of discrepancy between need and relief.

384. Berry, Dale W., and others. National Evaluation of Operation Mainstream. Phase III. Regionally administered I.E. Program. Albuquerque, NM: Kirchner Associates, Inc., October 1971. 204 pp.

Effects of the program. Report deals specially with the degree of correspondence between program goals and congressional intent, effectiveness of program design and operation.

385. Biederman, Kenneth R. "Alternative Tax Subsidies for the Training and Employment of the Unemployed." In Economics of Federal Subsidy Programs, Pt. 4, Joint Economic Committee Print, 1972, pp. 541-69. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1972. (Y4/Ec7:Su1/4/pt.4).

386. Boaz, Rachel Floersheim. "Manpower Utilization by Subsidized Family Planning Clinics: An Economic Criterion for Determining the Professional Skill-Mix." Journal of Human Resources, Spring 1972, Vol. 7(2), pp. 191-207.

Rapid expansion of publicly subsidized family planning clinics has increased their demand for qualified personnel. But are clinics employing the feasible skill-mix which is economically justifiable? The answer, based on a sample of 19 clinics, has been negative. In 17 clinics, the marginal cost per patient of the physician's service was much lower than the corresponding cost of services rendered by the clinic's other personnel. This finding, based on a small sample, should not be considered definitive, but, in view of the rising cost of services rendered by medical and paramedical personnel, it cannot be ignored. A more efficient organization of the clinic's resources is likely to reduce the cost of service per patient by increasing the number of patients served without any change in the clinic's expenditures (Author Abstract in Journal).

387. Boskin, Michael J. "The Negative Income Tax and the Supply of Work Effort: Reply." National Tax Journal, September 1969, Vol. 22 (3), pp. 417.

Reply to comment of same author's article, "The Negative Income Tax and the Supply of Work Effort," December 1967 of same journal. Thesis study concludes that income maintenance will not necessarily lead to massive decreases in the work effort of the poor or provide inadequate transfer. Rather the author feels that such programs would have an opposite effect.

388. Cameron, Colin and Anila Bhatt Menun. Hard-core Unemployment: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Bibliography Series, 1969. (revised edition, 28 pp).

389. Catalanello, Ralph F., Kent A. Mingo , and George E. Pinches. "Evaluative Research Design for a Health Manpower Innovation." Social Science and Medicine, April 1972, Vol. 6(2), pp. 229-39.

390. Crecink, J.C. "Job Creation and Employment in Rural Areas." Mississippi State, MS: Department of Agricultural Economics, Mississippi State University. (Research Program).

The goal of the program is to determine the impact of job creation and employment on rural development within selected areas of Mississippi through the study of family socioeconomic status, labor force participation, employment types, job mobility, training and retraining, and other programs.

391. Dodson, G.O., M. J. Grinstead and B.L. Green. Deterrents to Training and Employment, as Perceived by Low-Income Household Heads in Western Arkansas. Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, No. 814, Division of Agriculture, 1976. 27 pp.

392. Dorrer, J., and J.R. Bowring. An Economic Appraisal of the Status of Graduates from the Manpower Development and Training Programs in New Hampshire. Durham, NH: University of New Hampshire, Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Report No. 41, 1974.

393. Dorrer, J., and D. E. Morris. "Forecasting the Occupational Outlook by Economic Development: The New England Experience." November 1974, Published in the Proceedings, New England Regional and Business Conference, December 1974.

394. Engleman, S.R. "Job Corps: Some Factors Affecting Enrollee Earnings." Industrial Relations, May 1972, Vol. 11(2), pp. 198-215.
The Job Corps is one of the more expensive and extensive of the manpower training programs. This paper focuses on the earnings capacity of its enrolees and their characteristics. Direct job discrimination against blacks was revealed. The paper also discusses the effect of "street culture" on earnings capacity. The general conclusion made is that the Job Corps is an effective means of job training.

395. Establishing Priorities Among Programs Aiding the Poor. Senate Committee Hearings, Committee on Finance, 92nd Congress, 2nd Session, February 15, 1972. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1972.
This print contains a capsule of all manpower training investments prior to 1972. Several pages of expenditure tables are presented. Questions briefly addressed include target groups and success groups of programs, evaluation, administration of programs, effectiveness, and several others. Brief capsule information designed to assist in Senate hearings is presented.

396. Federson, D.A. "Health Manpower Development and Rural Services." Journal of the American Medical Association, September 24, 1973, Vol. 225(13), pp. 1627-31.
Review of Federal programs having direct bearing on rural health care and manpower needs, with recommendations for the future.

397. Feldman, Harold, and Margaret Feldman. A Study of the Effects on the Family Due to Employment of the Welfare Mother. Ithaca, NY: College of Human Ecology, Cornell University, January 1972.
Volume 1. Report No. DLMA1-51-34-69-07-1, 331 pp. The study focues on how employment influences the home and personal life of the mother. Findings of comparisons of 1,325 women are reported on problems and concerns about care of the home and relationships with the children. 42 recommendations are made, including a training program to increase women's skill in caring for the home and managing problems created by their working.
Volume III. Report No. DLMA1-51-34-69-07-3, 626 pp. This report is concerned with multigenerational rural poverty that is seemingly unbreakable. Data were obtained from several years of close observation of 30 families in a small rural community in Northern Appalachia. Particular problems faced by low income women relative to their working include child care, transportation,

family and home responsibilities, health, interpersonal relations, family life styles, and self-image.

398. Ferguson, R. "Employment and the War on Poverty in the United States." International Labor Review, March 1970, Vol. 101(3), pp. 247-69.
The paper reflects on the improvement of poor families during the 1960's largely due to improvement in these persons' employment situations. These improvements have several causes: (1) decreased unemployment, (2) increase in structural employment due to higher paying jobs and (3) a continuous increase in general wage and fringe benefits. The author feels that manpower training programs are among the best alternatives to income maintenance in order to reduce poverty.

399. Garfinkel, Irwin. On Estimating the Labor Supply Effects of a Negative Income Tax. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 101-71, 1971.

400. Garfinkel, Irwin and Larry L. Orr. "Welfare Policy and the Employment Rate of AFDC Mothers." National Tax Journal, June 1974, Vol. 27, pp. 275-84.
Aggregate state data for 1967 are used in regression analysis in this paper to estimate the effects of the economic incentives (marginal tax rates) on the labor market participation of AFDC household heads. All states' benefit levels were grouped into one of three structures. Adjustments were also made for other policy decisions and variations. The author made minor policy adjustments to the models and concluded that the regression results showed that these adjustments, except for the guarantees, would not be an effective inducement to work.

401. Goldstein, Jon H. "The Effectiveness of Manpower Training Programs: A Review of Research on the Impact on the Poor." In Studies in Public Welfare, Paper No. 3, Joint Economic Committee Print, 92nd Congress, 2nd Session, Nov. 20, 1972. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1972. (Y4. Ec 7/W45/Paper 3).
Paper reviews whether manpower training programs have an impact on expanding the earnings of the poor. Five programs are reviewed: MDTA, JOBS, NYC, WIN and Job Corps. Important strengths and weaknesses are emphasized. For example: in the work incentive program (WIN), if an AFDC father works over 100 hours per month, regardless of income, his family becomes ineligible to receive aid making a strong disincentive for such families to participate. Although many target groups are being reached, it is not evident that these programs can attain the goals and promises which sold the programs.

402. Gordon, Robert J. "The Welfare Cost of Higher Unemployment." Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, 1973, Vol. 1, pp. 133-95.
The paper is a rather lengthy discussion of the effects of policy decisions on the economy, concerning unemployment. Specifically, how will controlling the level of unemployment effect us? Several labor market theories and models are explored with some empirical

applications. Discussions include productivity effects, marginal rate changes, effects of temporary recession and a permanent change. A minor note to redistribution process is given.

403. Goshay, R.C. "Pay Benefits During Retraining Under Unemployment Insurance?" Journal of Risk and Insurance, March 1970, Vol. 37(1), pp. 49-61.

The paper addressed political problems in suggested legislation to change pay benefits to unemployed workers who are being retrained. The experience of retrained workers in California is examined. It appears that the success of the retrained workers in the job market is doubtful. The author also suggests that more research is needed to see if using unemployment insurance benefits during retraining is a viable means of manpower development.

404. Green, Christopher. "Negative Taxes and Monetary Incentives to Work: The Static Theory." Journal of Human Resources, Summer 1968, Vol. 3(3), pp. 280-8.

The paper discusses the work incentive effects of negative income tax programs. It is shown that work disincentives are strong in the presence of income maintenance programs because income and leisure are both "normal goods" whose consumption is inverse to their price. If preferences changed such that leisure is an inferior good, then the desire for more income would overcome the work disincentive.

405. Hailstones, T. H. "Transfer Payments and the Work Ethic." Review of Social Economy, April 1976, Vol. 34(1), pp. 71-9.

406. Hamermesh, D. S. and H. Pitcher. "Economic Formulas for Manpower Revenue Sharing." Industrial Labor Relations Review, July 1974, Vol. 27(4), pp. 511-24.

The paper discussed how manpower programs should allocate their funds geographically. The model developed is an efficiency in cost maximizing one; however, proxies for such unmeasurable ideal variables had to be used. The policy recommendations presented here would direct more money to the central cities and less for the suburbs. Author discusses the inadequacy of available employment data that would provide a means for much more useful and extensive analysis.

407. Handler, Joel F. and Ellen Jane Hollingsworth. Work and the Aid to Families With Dependent Children Program. (Also in The Deserving Poor. Chicago: Markham, 1971). Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 45, 1969.

408. Haveman, Robert H. Work-conditioned Subsidies as an Income-Maintenance Strategy: Issues of Program Structure and Integration. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series No. 112, 1974.

409. Health Insurance and the Unemployed. Hearings before the Committee on Finance, U.S. Senate, 94th Congress, 1st Session, March 7, 1975. Washington: U.S. Goverment Printing Office, 1975.

The hearings were held to discuss a bill designed to provide health insurance under medicare to the unemployed and their families. The areas discussed included unemployed workers receiving unemployment compensation benefits, those who are employed but have no health insurance and those employed at very low wages with inadequate benefits.

410. Holan, A. and S. A. Horowitz. "The Effect of UI and Eligibility Enforcement of Unemployment." Journal of Law and Economics, October 1974, Vol. 17(2), pp. 403-31.

411. Holmens, Wendall O. A Profile of Disabled Household Heads and Spouses in Rural Areas of the Ozarks Region. Washington, D. C.: Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, AER-217, 1971. 42 pp.

A study of the employment handicaps of heads of households in rural areas of the Ozark region.

412. Holmes, Kathleen C. "Walking the Tightrope: Public Assistance and Work Incentive." Federal Reserve Bank Business Review of Philadelphia, August 1971, pp. 10-2.

413. Hunt, Joseph W. and Eleanor D. Craig. "Should We Provide More Government Funding for Day Care? A Statement of the Problem." Public Policy, Fall 1972, Vol. 20(4), pp. 565-76.

414. Kasper, D.C. "An Alternative to Workmen's Compensation." Industrial Labor Relations Review, July 1975, Vol. 28(4) pp. 535-48.

The paper is a response to the National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Laws which assessed the present system as adequate unless an alternative with a better mix is presented. The author suggests that such an alternative has been overlooked which combines universally required insurance and a modified common law negligence approach. The proposed program would inhibit those workers who would accept more job risk for higher wages. Small business might be at a new disadvantage compared to the old system. The monetary wage of the compensation may go down while the total value of the insurance remains the same.

415. Katz, Daniel and others. Bureaucratic Encounter: A Pilot Study in the Evaluation of Government Services. Ann Arbor, MI: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1975. 264 pp.

Reports results of a 1973 survey of perceptions of, attitudes toward, and personal encounters with government agencies, procedures, and services. Areas investigated are employment services, job training, workmen's and unemployment compensation, welfare, hospital and medical benefits, retirement benefits, tax collection, driver and vehicular licensing, traffic violations, and police.

416. Kesselman, Johnaton R. "Tax Effects on Job Search, Training and Work Effort." Journal of Public Economics, 1976, Vol. 6, pp. 225-72.

The labor-supply curve is affected by the negative effects exerted by income subsidies. Proportional income tax plans provide greater job search incentives than do equal-revenue progressive income tax plans.

417. Killingsworth, M.R. "Must a Negative Income Tax Reduce Labor Supply? A Study of the Family's Allocation of Time." Journal of Human Resources, Summer 1976, Vol. 11(3), pp. 354-65.

Models of the labor supply behavior of single persons predict that a negative income tax (NIT) will always reduce the labor supply and earnings of such persons. I consider three models of family labor supply and find that, in all three, an NIT might raise a given family member's labor supply and might also raise total family labor supply. In one model, an NIT could even raise total family earnings. These models and recent empirical estimates (showing positive NIT effects on some family members' labor supply and on some families' earnings) suggest that the work disincentive effects and the cost of an NIT may be less than has previously been thought. (Author Abstract in Journal.)

418. Kreunevich, V. "The Manpower Needs of the National Economy and Vocational Guidance of Youth." Problems of Economics, June 1973, Vol. 16(2), pp. 68-83.

419. Lampman, Robert J. "Employment Versus Income Maintenance." In Jobs for Americans, Eli Ginzberg, ed., The American Assembly, Columbia University, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1976, pp. 163-83.

This chapter discusses the effects of maintaining income through transfer payments during interruption of employment, in the presence of poverty, and alternative sources of income. Tables included show the rapid increase in maintenance programs over the past decade.

420. Leuthold, Jane H. "An Empirical Study of Formula Income Transfers and the Work Decision of the Poor." The Journal of Human Resources, Summer 1968, Vol. 3(3), pp. 312-23.

The study finds that work response to any formula income maintenance program depends upon the workers' response to changes in property income and the wage rate. The lower the rate of the formula plan, the lower the response of changes in the labor supply. The model used here is similar to the work leisure choice development developed by Gershon Cooper designed to show workers' response to Federal income tax schedules.

421. Leveen, E.P. "Improvement Opportunities & Earnings for Disadvantaged People in Non-Metropolitan Areas." Berkeley, CA: University of California, Agricultural Economics/research project, October 1971.

The objectives of the program are to identify and evaluate

alternatives for improving employment opportunities and earnings for people, including various ethnic groups, now residing in non-metropolitan areas.

422. Levitan, Sar A. and Benjamin H. Johnston. The Job Corps: A Social Experiment That Works. Baltimore, MD: John Hopkins University Press.
Explores the formulation and presents significance of the program. Authors make their own recommendations for modifications and improvements.

423. Levitan, S.A. and David Marwick. "Work and Training for Relief Recipients." Journal of Human Resources, Supplement 1973, Vol. 8, pp. 5-18.
What has been bought with the half billion dollars expended by mid-1972 on the Work Incentive (WIN) program is in doubt. Despite official rhetoric, the program was never large enough to make a dent in rising welfare rolls. True reform must provide adequately for those who cannot fend for themselves, ensure adequate incentives for the able-bodied to contribute to their own support and, at the same time, keep program costs at a level acceptable to the majority which foots the bill. After reviewing the strengths and shortcomings of current programs, the authors conclude that the key to a humane and reasonable system lies in the recognition and exploitation of the interdependence of work and welfare (Author Abstract in Journal).

424. Levitan, S.A. and R. Taggart. "The Emergency Employment Act: An Interim Assessment." Monthly Labor Review, June 1972, Vol. 95(6), pp. 3-11.

425. Levy, F. and Wiseman, M. "An Expanded Public Service Employment Program: Some Demand and Supply Considerations." Public Policy, Winter 1975, Vol. 23(1), pp. 105-134.

426. Lippman, S. and J. J. McCall. "The Economics of Job Search: A Survey." Economic Inquiry, September 1976, Vol. 14(3), pp. 155-89.

427. MacMillan, James A., Leo A. Bernat, and John J. Fiagler. Benefits and Costs of Manpower Services in the Interlake Rural Development Area. Manitoba University, Department of Agricultural Economics, Farm Management Research Bulletin No. 72-1, 1972. 152 pp.

428. Maikou, A. "Redistribution of Rural Labor Resources." Problems of Economics, November 1972, Vol. 15(7), pp. 36-41.

429. Marshall, Ray. "Obstacles to a Public Employment Program in the Rural South." pp. 353-62. In Sheppard, H.L., B. Harrison and W. J. Spring eds. The Political Economy of Public Service Employment. Lexington, MA: Lexington Books, 1972.

430. Marston, Stephen T. "The Impact of Unemployment Insurance on Job Search." Brookings Papers on Economic Activity, Vol. 1, 1975, pp. 13-8. Followed by "Comments and Discussions." On pp. 49-60 by Holt, Felstein, Hall and Marston.

431. Meenen, H.J. and B. Green. "Evaluation of the Functioning of Farm Labor Markets." Research Program, Fayetteville, AR: Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Arkansas.
The goals of the program are: (1) To determine the characteristics of the rural population as to capabilities and employability; (2) to estimate current and potential demand for labor; and (3) to suggest alternative policies and programs for increasing the economic role played by currently low income people.

432. Merrill, Peter. An Evaluation of the Special Impact Program: Phase I Report, Volume 2: Analysis of Program Performance. Cambridge, MA: ABT Associates, Inc., March 1972, Report No. OEO1-LN-1088; AAI-72-21-Vol. 2. 472 pp.
A report on the first phase of a three year evaluation of OEO's Special Impact Program. The objectives of the evaluation are to measure, describe and explain the impact of the program.

433. Metzen, Edward J. and Sandra A. Helmick. "Employment Efforts of Family Members -- Who Works and How Much." Home Economics Research Journal, June 1974, Vol. 2(4), pp. 222-40.

434. Mincer, Jacob and Solomon Polackek. "Family Investments in Human Capital: Earnings of Women." Journal of Political Economy, Part II, March - April 1974, Vol. 82(2), pp. S76-S108.

435. Mortensen, D.T. "Job Search, The Duration of Unemployment and the Phillips Curve." American Economic Review, Vol. 60, 1971, pp. 847-863.

436. Munts, Raymond. "Partial Benefit Schedules in Unemployment Insurance: Their Effect on Work Incentive." Journal of Human Resources, Spring 1970, Vol. 5(2), pp. 160-76.
The paper analyzes the effect that payments to workers whose earnings fall below certain specified levels have on their work effort. The tested hypothesis is that workers act in a manner to maximize their self-interest whether it be more work or not. The results support this contention, at least from the viewpoint that small changes in earnings have a significant change in benefits received. The author recommends a rewriting of the payment schedules to smooth out sudden changes in payment levels when moving from full unemployment to full employment.

437. Orr, Larry L. Income Employment, and Urban Residential Location. New York: Academic Press, 1975. 156 pp.
The book studies the impact of public finance variables and urban location variables on the quality of life - in particular housing and type of employment. Detailed attention is given to these as it relates to government policies on housing construction and subsidies, income, and the labor market.

438. Perlman, Richard. "A Negative Income Tax Plan for Maintaining Work Incentives." Journal of Human Resources, Summer 1973, Vol. 3(3), pp. 289-99.

The paper reviews the effects of a graduate income maintenance plan that makes the marginal income received greater than the amount received from earnings alone. The paper presents a plan that ties the tax benefits to the proportion of full schedule worked. The shortcomings of this and other plans are discussed in view of the uncertain impact upon labor supply.

439. Perry, Charles R. and Bernard P. Anderson. "The Economic Impact of Manpower Programs on Minorities and Women." In J. Steven Picou and Robert E. Campbell, eds., Career Behavior of Special Groups: Theory, Research and Practice. Columbus, OH: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., 1975, pp. 347-81.

440. Pichler, A.J. "The Job Corps Transition." Industrial Labor Relations Review, April 1972, Vol. 25(3), pp. 336-53.

The Job Corps was an employment and training program designed to assist disadvantaged youth through education, training and related services to help them gain employment. President Nixon ordered that the administrative responsibilities of the program be changed from OEO to the Secretary of Labor. The article discusses this move. The article goes through subsequent Senate investigations into the program's efficiency and enrollee effectiveness.

441. Plato, G.E. and J.P. Madden. Low Wages and Long Hours. University Park: Pennsylvania State University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, NE-68 Working Paper No. 8, December 1973.

442. The Potential for Work Among Welfare Recipients. Research Monograph, U.S. Department of Labor, No. 12. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1969.

443. Psacharopoulas, G. "Substitution Assumption Versus Empirical Evidence in Manpower Planning." De Economist, November - December 1973, Vol. 121(6), pp. 609-25.

444. Rawlins, V.L. "Manpower Programs for Disadvantaged Youths." Industrial Relations, May 1972, Vol. 11(2), pp. 184-97.

Despite efforts to relieve inner-city youth unemployment it appears that the situation is worsening or at best remaining the same. Four manpower programs are directed toward the above need. Case examples are used in the critique of each program. Emphasis is also placed on the impact the program made on the trainee both economically and otherwise. The programs are concluded to be complements rather than substitutes which have appropriateness for different cities and individuals. A good discussion on ability to place trainees in related jobs is included.

445. Roberts, B.P. "Intensity of Employment and Income Adequacy of Single-Parent and Two-Parent Families in Rural Communities." M.S. Thesis, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1973.

446. Roberts, M. "Some Factors Affecting Employment and Earnings of Disadvantaged Youths." Industrial Labor Relations Review, April 1972, Vol. 25(3), pp. 376-82.
The article reports the findings of an interviewing and survey sampling of former outreach applicants. Results show that employment and earnings can be improved. Although socially unacceptable, it may be more economically feasible to invest in non-disadvantaged persons rather than disadvantaged ones.

447. Robinson, Howard F. The Institute of Research in Human Resources. Greensboro, NC: North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, May 1972, Report No. DLMA1-31-35-70-04. 53 pp.
Report focuses on local and regional manpower problems of women, negroes,and other special labor force groups.

448. Shea, John R. and Jack Meyer. Potential Recipients of Family Assistance Payments: Characteristics and Labor Market Behavior. Columbus, OH: Ohio State University, Center for Human Resource Research, March 1972. Report No. DLMA1-51-37-70-09. 242 pp.
Characteristics and labor market experiences of families that would have been eligible for public assistance in the mid - and late 1960's if an early version of Nixon's Family Assistance Plan had been in effect are analyzed. Implications for national policy are discussed.

449. Smith, J.P. "On the Labor-Supply Effects of Age Related Income Maintenance Programs." Journal of Human Resources, Winter 1975, Vol. 10(1), pp. 25-43.
In this paper a model is developed which is designed to capture the channels through which income transfer programs are likely to effect working hours of family members. The model demonstrates that the appropriate framework is neither a pure one-period or life-cycle one, but rather one that contains elements of both models. The final section illustrates a method of estimating the labor-supply reactions to income maintenance programs. The labor-supply effects are functions of the duration of a family's participation and the relative importance of male market investment (Author Abstract in Journal).

450. Smith, Richard A. and others. "A Strategy for Health Manpower--Reflections on an Experience Called Medex." Journal of the American Medical Association. September 6, 1971, Vol. 217(10), pp. 1362-7.
Medex is a program creating a new class of medical professionals who work with physicians in providing medical care. It is one answer to the rural community with a shortage of health manpower.

451. Smith, R. E. "Manpower Programs and Unemployment Statistics." Monthly Labor Review, April 1973, Vol. 96(4), pp. 63-5.

452. Smith, Robert F. and Joseph W. Heffernan. "Work Incentivies and Welfare Reform: The FAP Experience." Mississippi Valley Journal of

Business and Economics, 1971, pp. 11-24.
The FAP, Federal assistance plan, is described and the effect that such a plan would have on work incentives is the purpose of the paper. The effects would depend on the level of guaranteed income, the tax rate on earned income, and the work wage rate. Included in the paper are several tables showing the tax incidence, grant amount, and relationships to other program benefits by income and family size.

453. Solte, Richard J. "Employment Effects of Retraining the Unemployed." Industrial and Labor Relations Review, January 1968, Vol. 21(2), pp. 210-25.

454. Thompson, David L. and Miles, Grey H. Self-Actuated Work Behavior Among Low-Income People. Minneapolis, MN: North Star Research and Development Institute, 1971.
One of the results shown by interviews with 6,000 welfare recipients was that 90 percent of the working mothers felt that their children's day care arrangements were acceptable. On the other hand, 40 percent of those who were not working thought that if they were working, their children would not be satisfactorily looked after. Approximately 60 percent of the white welfare mothers and 50 percent of the black welfare mothers would rather stay at home since they perceived their children as wanting that. As for reasons for leaving the last job, over 25 percent of the white mothers and 20 percent of the black mothers said that this hinged on their children's need for supervision (Annotation from C. Cameron, p. 16, See Bibliography listing).

455. Youth Development Program Models. Washington, D.C.: Project Map, Inc., October 1971, Report No. OEO1-LN-1193; YDP-3-VOL-I. 107 pp.
The report offers some of the ways that local sponsors of youth development projects have chosen to develop programs.

C. HEALTH

456. Afek, Luell Ab. "A Health Referral System for Migrants." Health Services Reports, January 1973, Vol. 88(1), pp. 31-3.
Referrals for health care from one area and agency to another make continuity of care possible for migrants.

457. Anderson, James G. Remote Area Health Services: Southwest New Mexico. Volume I, Design, Development and Accomplishments; Volume II, Implementation; Volume III, Evaluation. University Park, NM: New Mexico State University, Physical Science Laboratory, May 1970. Report No. HSRDI-71-41. 341 pp.
There is a severe overall national shortage of physicians and trained health personnel in rural areas. The object of the project was to study feasibility of installing a system of health services delivery for rural population through uses of N.A.S.A. technology and innovative manpower and transportation systems. Volume I - An assessment of needs, essentially a bibliography with comment. Dual Volume II and III - Describes implementation planning of first phase, measures need, presents design and development of new health care system purported to meet needs.

458. Assessment of Rural Health Research. Washington, D.C.: Office of Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1974, Vol. I, 180 pp. Vol. II, Part 2, 352 pp.
Comprehensive inventory of rural health care services research. Problem-oriented research of depth and quality for use in decision making is identified and a selection is evaluated.

459. Arrow, Kenneth J. "Uncertainty and the Welfare Economics of Medical Care." American Economic Review, 1963, Vol. 53, pp. 941-73.

460. Baldwin, Bruce A. Alternative Services, Professional Practice and Community Mental Health. Chapel Hill, NC: North Carolina University, Department of Psychiatry, 1975. 10 pp.
Alternatives to comprehensive community health care when only a minimum budget, few facilities and nonprofessional staff are available are discussed. Emphasis is placed on spontaneity rather than on a very structured program of psychotherapy. Alternative systems free professionals to devote more time to activities commensurate with professional training.

461. Bible, Bond, L. Health Care Delivery in Rural Areas. Chicago, IL: Department of Rural Health, American Medical Association, 1972. 48 pp.
An overview of the problem of health service delivery to people living in rural areas, along with selected plans and experimental models for solutions, is included.

462. Bishop, C. E. "Manpower Policy and the Supply of Nurses." Industrial Relations, February 1973, Vol. 12(1), pp. 86-94.
The active supply of nonworking nurses is about 60 percent of those who are trained. Most are married nurses and it is difficult to entice these nurses to re-enter the labor force. The occupational participation of married nurses is somewhat

elastic with respect to supply. Hence planners of training programs should consider the wage effect on participation when setting goals for their programs and success rates.

463. Borhani, N.O. and J. F. Kraus. "Use of Health Services in a Rural Community." Health Services Reports, March 1973, Vol. 88(3), pp. 275-88.

The nature, distinction, and variation of health care services utilization are described for a county in California, with applicability to similar communities.

464. Breslow, Lester. "Statement." In Costs and Delivery of Health Services to Older Americans, Pt. 3. Senate Committee Hearing, pp. 638-45. Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1969. (Y4.Ag4: H34/9/pt 3).

The statement presented in these hearings is concerned with the impact of Medicaid. The author is professor of Health Services Administration at UCLA. Medicaid is seen here as a contributor to decaying medical care largely because the basic legislation did not concern itself with the quality of care as was done with Medicare legislation. The Medicaid program administrators have tended to purchase the same care that was purchased by the poor before the program.

465. Bullough, Bonnie, and Vern L. Bullough. Poverty, Ethnic Identity, and Health Care. Los Angeles, CA: California University, 1972. Report No. 18. 234 pp.

Relates low-income and minority groups to poorer health due to inability to obtain adequate health care services. Mental health care is discriminatory in both institutions and by practictioners. Effective plans to deal with problems would have to include elimination of poverty, enforcement of discrimination laws and reorganization of health care delivery.

466. Cartaya, Oscar A. Pureto Rico, An Analysis of the Problems of Rural Center Staffing. Boston, MA: Harvard School of Public Health, November 1975, Report No. 18. 11 pp. Presented at the 1975 Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association.

Problems in recruiting and retraining quality staff, especially physicians, for rural health centers are discussed. A law to require all new general practitioners to work for one year in rural centers is causing more physicians to specialize to avoid this duty or to move to the continent. The paper suggests incentives to work in rural centers rather than requirements are needed. Most government-employed physicians are foreign-trained.

467. Catalanello, Ralph R., Kent A. Mingo, and George E. Pinches. "Evaluative Research Design for a Health Manpower Innovation." Social Science and Medicine, April 1972, Vol. 6(2), pp. 229-39.

468. Clark, J. Edwin, and others. Coordinated Accident Rescue Endeavor, State of Mississippi. Mississippi State, MS: Engineering and

Industrial Research Station, Mississippi State University, 1970. 184 pp.

System operated by local people in existing medical and emergency services. Application of new techniques to existing technology.

469. Comprehensive Study of the Child Nutrition Programs - July 1974. Prepared for the U. S. Congress pursuant to Public Law 93-150, 93rd Congress, 2nd Session, September 1974. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1974.

470. Cook, R. A. "Nutrition Improvement in the Northeast Region." Orono, ME: University of Maine, July 1974. (Research Program).

The project objectives include developing guidelines for improving nutrition through coordinated research on food products, nutritional needs, and a nutrition delivery system.

471. Cordes, Sam M. Assessment of Current and Recent Research on Rural Health Care Delivery by USDA and Colleges of Agriculture. Working paper available from Dr. Bond Bible, American Medical Association, Chicago, IL: Presented at 1975 Rural Health Care Research Forum.

Research may be too heavily committed to consumer behavior or demand and utilization side of rural health services. The real research needs are in the supply or provision side.

472. _____. "Distribution of Physician Manpower." Chapter 4, In Rural Health Services: Organization, Delivery and Use, Ames, IA: The Iowa State University Press, 1976. pp. 56-80.

The shortages and distribution of physician services in rural areas are explored. A strong negative relation was found between the total number of physicians and the degree of rurality. This holds true for all types of physician activity. The author contends however, that a lesser number of physicians in rural than in urban areas is not prima facie evidence that a shortage exists. Productivity, quality, population characteristics, accessibility physician and population mobility, and geographic size, contiguous areas and population density must also be examined in determining whether a shortage exists. Further research recommendations are given.

473. _____. Measures for Evaluating the Relationship Between the Congregate Meals Program and the Health of the Elderly. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, A.E. & R.S. No. 112, and Paths Out of Poverty Working Paper No. 11, November 1974.

474. Craig, J. L. "Automated Multiphasic Health Testing: The TVA Experience." Archives of Environmental Health, October 1973, Vol. 27(4) pp. 264-6.

System for introducting rural populations to regular health care.

475. Crawford, Charles O. "Some Relevant Concerns and Issues in Research on Personal Health Delivery System with Special Emphasis on Nonmetropolitan Areas." In Lendley, S.M., Ed. Working Papers on Rural Community Services, Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Agriculture, March 1971. Also Educational Research Library, National Institute of Education.

Discussion of high-priority research problems within four major health areas: organization, manpower, utilization, finance.

476. Davis, Karen and Ray Marshall. Rural Health Care in the South. Summary report prepared for the Task Force on Southern Rural Development and presented at the Meeting of the Task Force in Atlanta, GA, on October 10-11, 1975. Available: Karen Davis, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC: 20036.

This report summarizes the state of rural health care in the South. The authors have reviewed the uniqueness of rural health, obstacles, approaches and make recommendations for changing several facets of rural health care delivery, training, content, minorities and financing.

477. Delineation of Economic and Health Service Areas and the Location of Health Manpower Education Programs. A Summary. Bethesda, MD: Bureau of Health Resources Development, Division of Manpower Intelligence, February 1974. 36 pp.

Findings of a study to determine whether an economic system can be used as a surrogate in health planning for the health care delivery system. Rural, low population density, intermountain geographic region was used. It was found: (1) meaningful models of the economic and health systems of this region could be formulated; (2) economic data were easier to obtain than health data; and (3) economic system can be used as surrogate for health system and can be used in health planning.

478. Developing Emergency Medical Services, Guidelines for Community Councils. Chicago, IL: Commission on Emergency Medical Services, American Medical Association, 1974. 15 pp.

How to develop cooperation and involvement of all appropriate community agencies and health facilities in creating and maintaining effective emergency medical services.

479. Doeksen, Gerald A., Jack Frye, and Bernal L. Green. The Economics of Rural Ambulance Service Under Great Plains Conditions. Working paper available from the authors, Stillwater, OK: Oklahoma State University, 1974. 42 pp.

480. Dougharty, L.A. Health Delivery System for the Poor in the State of Arkansas. Santa Monica, California: Rand Corporation, Arkansas Planning Commission, Little Rock, August 1970, RM-6352-APC. 48 pp.

For health planning purposes, the health delivery system for poor in Arkansas is described from three different perspectives: (1) organizations that deliver the service, (2) how different parts of the system are financed, and (3) characteristics of the recipients of the health services. Local health clinics and the University of Arkansas Medical Center are the principal providers of health services to the poor. Types of service vary widely from county

to county. Financing comes from local, state and Federal government sources and from the patient. Most of the money goes for delivery of health services to the aged.

481. Egan, Mary C. "Nutrition Services in Child Health Programs." Journal of the American Dietetics Association, December 1970. Vol. 59(6), pp. 555-9.

482. Elinson, Jack. "Effectiveness of Social Action Programs in Health and Welfare." In Assessing the Effectiveness of Child Health Services. Columbus, OH: Ross Laboratories, 1967, pp. 77-8.

483. Emergency Medical Services/Technical Assistance Program, Executive Summary. Washington, D. C.: Public Technology, Inc., 1973. 6 pp.
Outlines how a community can obtain technical assistance for improving delivery of emergency medical services.

484. Establishing A Health Care Practice in Your Community. Washington, D.C.: Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, 1975. 19 pp.
Guidelines and procedures for a community with a health personnel shortage to follow in teaming up with National Health Service Corps are explained.

485. Estes, E. Harvey. "Medical Education and Medical Care in Underserved Rural Areas." Journal of Medical Education, December 1973, Vol. 48(12), pp. 118-20.
North Carolina Medical school uses community health workers to set up a system for teaching rural health problems and their solution.

486. Factors Influencing Practice Location of Professional Health Manpower. Washington, D. C.: Bureau of Health Resources Development, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1974. 69 pp.
Review of literature concerning geographic location of health professionals for use in planning, policy making, and administration of health manpower programs.

487. Federal Health Policies in Rural Areas. Appendix to Hearings, 93rd Congress, 2nd Session. October 1-3, 1974. Washington, DC: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 174 pp. (Y4Ag8/1: R88/18/pt.2).
This report was prepared by the Congressional Research Service for the subcommittee for hearings "to review health needs and problems, to determine how these needs are being met, what services are available, how the government programs are being implemented, and what actions need to be taken to improve health services to the non-metropolitan areas." (p. CRS 1). The study findings show that the greatest need in rural areas is the acquisition of physicians and dentists and using new personnel in efficient health programs. Since half of the poor are in rural areas, their ability to pay for services is very low. The low-income status of many rural people is an important impediment to attracting and retaining rural practitioners. Efforts to improve this situation are outlined and supported by available data.

488. Federal Health Policies in Rural Areas. Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Family Farms and Rural Development of the Committee on Agriculture. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975, Part I, 287 pp. Part II, 174 pp.

Comprehensive overview of the state of rural health programs, progress, and needed action and testimony from experts in related fields are included.

489. Federson, D.A. "Health Manpower Development and Rural Services." Journal of the American Medical Association, September 24, 1973, Vol. 225(13), pp. 1627-31.

A review of Federal programs having direct bearing on rural health care and manpower needs, with recommendations for the future is the focus of the paper.

490. The Florida Planning Study for Improved Delivery of Health Services to the Medically Indigent. Tallahassee, FL: Bureau of Comprehensive Health Planning, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, State of Florida, 1972. 88 pp.

Recommendations for a regionalized health services available in rural and inner-city shortage areas.

491. Fuchs, Victor R. "The Contribution of Health Services to the American Economy." In Essays in the Economics of Health and Medical Care, New York: National Bureau of Economic Research, 1972.

492. Green, B.L. and H.J. Meenen. "Factors Affecting the Use of Medical Services in Rural Areas of Arkansas." Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology. (Research Program).

The program objectives include: (1) To determine the access to medical and health services; (2) To measure family financial capabilities, attitudes and beliefs and planning concerning medical services; and (3) To determine kinds and adequacy of community services.

493. Guthrie, H.A., and others. "Effects of USDA Commodity Distribution Program on Nutritive Intake." Journal of the American Dietetic Association, September 1972, Vol. 61(3).

494. Halon, John J. "Emergency Medical Services: New Programs for Old Problems." Health Services Reports, March 1973, Vol. 88(3), pp. 205-12.

A discussion of five demonstration projects throughout the U.S. to develop various approaches to providing emergency medical services.

495. Hassinger, Edward W., and Robert J. McNamara. "Rural Health in the United States." In The Quality of Rural Living: Proceedings of a Workshop. Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, 1971, pp. 8-27.

Description of the state of health in rural America and a review of history and literature in this field are included.

496. Heald, Karen A. and James K. Cooper. "An Annotated Bibliography on Rural Medical Care." Santa Monica, CA: The Rand Corporation, 1972. 35 pp., 178 citations, 1960-1971.

Compiled as part of an analysis of rural health care delivery, particularly the shortage of physicians in rural areas, sponsored by the Division of Health Evaluation, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

497. Health Program Notes. Periodical. Washington, DC: Community Resource Development Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Title is new in 1975 having evolved two years, lists prime information contacts, literature and research summaries. Primarily intended for Extension community health specialists.

498. Health Services: An Essential Component of Rural Development. Chicago, IL: American Medical Association, Council on Rural Health, 1973, 4 pp.

The Council on Rural Health of the American Medical Association is a professional advisory group to the AMA's Rural Health Department. This booklet emphasizes the importance of cooperation with rural development programs for improving effectiveness of rural health care services.

499. Health Service Reports. Periodical. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.

These bulletins include helpful articles of value to those associated with public health, medical care, and community medicine. They cover the delivery of health services, technical and research reports, new programs, ideas and current happenings.

500. Heasley, D.K. Opinions Expressed by County-Based Professional Extension Agents and Lay Extension Personnel Upon Introduction of the Expanded Youth Nutrition Program. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, College of Agriculture, Extension Studies. No. 46, 1972.

501. House, Donald R. and W. Phillip Gramm. Governments' Production of Health Care and the Individual's Optimal Health Status. Available from authors. Auburn, AL: Auburn University, and College Station, TX: Texas A&M University, respectively.

Develops a model of the health care market to include the impact of government health programs on consumer behavior towards health care. The study indicates that the government determines the individual's consumption of public health benefits because the individual's tax assessment is not correlated with the receipt of benefits. The government has significant impact on the health resource in the health market. This impact helps redistribute health services, but may lead to a deterioration in quality. This paper questions the desirability of continued government involvement in the health care industry.

502. Jacobs, Arthur R. and Christine L. Thurber. "Emergency Care Crisis Avoided in a Rural Community." Health Services Reports, December 1972, Vol. 87(10), pp. 977-82.

This study of the use of emergency department in a rural hospital and recommendations that forestalled closing of department for lack of physicians to serve it are included.

503. Jones, James D., Morton O. Wagenfeld, and Stanley S. Robin. A Profile of the Rural Community Mental Health Center. Working paper available from the authors. Kalamazoo, MI: Western Michigan University, 1974. 10 pp.

Rural community mental health centers have become strongly involved with the community for most effective service. Part of a study, "Emerging Roles of Community Mental Health Workers," funded by grant from the National Institute of Mental Health.

504. Jordon, Robert F. Jr., Frederick J. Wedmann, and Everett Carter. Planning Helicopter Transportation System to Augment Emergency and Regional Medical Programs in a Test Region of West Virginia. Morgantown, WV: West Virginia University, Department of Civil Engineering, 1970. 123 pp.

The results of this research program include: (1) the identification and characteristics of the study region; and (2) the operation procedures, analysis and results.

505. Jordan, V.E. "Nutritional Improvement in the Northeast Region." Orono, MA: University of Maine, July 1974. (Research Project).

Developing guidelines for imporving nutrition through coordinated research on food products, nutritional needs, and nutritional delivery systems are the program objectives.

506. Kelman, Howard, and Jack Elinson. "Strategy and Tactics of Evaluating a Large Scale Medical Care Program." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Statistical Association, 1968.

507. Konyha, Marvin E. "Cooperative Extension Service's Potential to Meet the Needs in Rural Health Education and in Rural Institutional Development." Public Health Service Reports, July-August, 1975, Vol. 90, pp. 340-3.

508. Lee, D.S. Effect of Food Stamp Program on Nutritional Adequacy of Diets in Central Kentucky. Frankfort, KY: Kentucky State University, February 1974.

Identify economic and noneconomic factors affecting food consumption pattern of the Food Stamp Program participants and relate these factors to their nutritional status. Determine whether or not the program improves the dietary intake of the participants and furthermore, determine to what extent the program enhances the dietary intake of participants.

509. Leveson, Irving. "The Economics of Health Services for the Poor." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, January 1972, Vol. 339, pp. 22-9.

510. Mackey, R.G. "An Analysis of Spatial Factors Influencing Access to Hospitals by Nevada Residents." University of Nevada, Masters Thesis, July 1973.

511. MacLoed, G.K. "Health Maintenance Organizations in the United States," International Labor Review, October 1974, Vol. 110(4), pp. 335-50.

The acceptance of the premise that good health is a right and not a privilege has had a profound effect on the delivery of and

policy concerning health care. By the absence of National Health Insurance, health care in the U. S. still is a three-tier system of solo, group and hospital-based care. Although most Americans pay fees for service, an increasing number of community public health centers with a salaried medical staff can be found. HMO's combine delivery and payment into one services program. The attempt is to make the most efficient use of physician time and provide service at a reasonable cost to its varying clientele. Further description and development of HMO's follow.

512. Maki, W. R. "Service Delivery Alternatives in Rural Development." St. Paul, MN: Agricultural and Applied Economics, University of Minnesota, July 1973. (Research Program).

How to develop a capability for assessing alternative approaches in financing and providing social services. Three rural areas experiencing rapid social change are identified. Delivery of health care, welfare and education services -- as both competing and complementary components of a social service system -- is focus of project.

513. Martin, Edward D. "The Federal Initiative in Rural Health." Public Health Reports, July-August 1975, Vol. 90(4), pp. 291-7.

The article reviews the programs designed to provide better health care. Some of the programs and the impact they have had include: The Public Health Service, the Indian Health Service, the National Health Service Corps, and the Emergency Medical Services Systems Act. The impact of a National Health Insurance program is discussed.

514. Madison, Donald L. The Physician Distribution Problem in Rural Areas. Text of statement to the Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, U. S. House of Representatives, May 1974, 8 pp. Available from the author, School of Medicine, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC.

The discussion includes the reasons for scarcity of physicians in rural areas and suggestions for alleviating the problem.

515. Matthews, Tresa H. Health Services in Rural America. Bulletin No. 362. Washington, D. C.: Rural Development Service, Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1974. 40 pp.

Health care needs and services in rural areas are compared with those in urban areas. Federal health legislation and its effect on rural areas are discussed. Examples of successful public and private experimental health delivery programs are given.

516. _____. Health Services in Rural America. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Rural Development Service, Agricultural Information Bulletin, April 1974, 45 pp.

Health care needs and services in rural areas are compared to those in urban areas. Emphasis on health personnel and hospitals, mortality and morbidity rates. Federal health legislation reviewed in terms of health manpower, comprehensive health planning, facilities

construction, financing, special group programs, and rural or urban characteristics. It is concluded that rural residents continue to have more health problems and less satisfactory care than urban residents.

517. May, A., S., J. Fitzgerald Hinman, M.J. Grinstead, and B.L. Green. An Evaluation of Congregate Meal Programs and Health of Elders: Scott County and Fort Smith Arkansas. Fayetteville, AR: Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Division of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 808, 1976. 28 pp.

518. McVerty, John Arnold. Medical Care Delivery in Rural America: Development, Problems, and Selected Modes of Delivery. Master's Thesis, University of Iowa, 1971. 109 pp.
The thesis presents a history of medical care in rural America and some of the barriers for the consumer and producer. Five different health care delivery system modes are explained and summarized.

519. Medical Care for Small Communities: Governor's Conference on Community Health Assistance. Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Office of Comprehensive Health Planning, 1972. 53 pp.
Excellent brief on planning, innovations in rural health care, and recruiting the physician.

520. Medical Care Review. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan School of Public Health, $15.00 a year, 11 issues.
Monthly review of literature in all aspects of health care field.

521. Pearse, Warren H. Extending Health Services to Rural Areas -- A Medical School Dean Looks at Rural Health Services. Working paper available from Dr. Bond Bible, American Medical Association, Chicago, IL. Presented at the 1975 Rural Health Conference.
The Medical College of Virginia is working with communities to provide health services in rural areas. Suggestions for medical schools and for individual communities are given.

522. Phillips, Donald F. "Reaching Out to Rural Communities." Hospitals, June 1, 1972, Vol. 40(11), pp. 53-7 and June 16, 1972, Vol. 40(12), pp. 33-88.
The article describes the American Hospital Association outreach programs which include the hospital's expanding role in health care and the importance of using community resources.

523. Pollner, P., and J. J. Parrish. "National Health Service Corps and Primary Care Training: A Mutually Beneficial Plan Affecting Physician Maldistribution." Journal of the American Medical Association, June 10, 1974, Vol. 228(11), pp. 1405-07.
Establishment of a working relationship between primary care training programs and National Health Service Corps has substantive value in solving problems plaguing both groups.

524. Portnoy, Steven, and William L. Casaday. Rural Health Program Priorities. Chicago, IL: American Medical Association, Department of Health Planning and Delivery, 1975. Report 18. 4 pp.
American Hospital Asosciation assistance programs to rural hospitals are reviewed. AHA has reported rural health problems to Federal agencies and congressional subcommittees. Educational and informational services for rural areas are available from the AHA.

525. Proceedings of the Human Resources Seminar Held at the University of Delaware in Newark, Delaware on October 25 and 26, 1973 - Providing Human Services, Whose Responsibility. Dover, DE: State Department of Health and Social Services, 1973. 76 pp.

526. Rashi, Fein. New National Health Spending Policy. Who Pays and Who Gets. Boston, MA: Harvard Center for Community Health and Medical Care, November 1973. 16 pp.
This paper discusses the Federal Health Budget for fiscal 1974. It maintains that the short-run anti-inflationary budget cuts will have far-reaching, adverse effects on research and training, and on the individual's health care costs.

527. Razen, M., and S. M. Cordes. Changing the Poor or Changing the System? -- A Basic Issue in Improving the Poor's Use of Medical Services. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, A.E. & R.S. No. 113 and Paths Out of Poverty Working Paper No. 10, November 1974.

528. Reid, Richard A., and others. Rural Medical Care: An Experimental Delivery System. Working paper available from Robert Oseasohn, Office of the Dean, School of Public Health, University of Texas at Houston, 1972. 22 pp.
Descriptions of an experimental health care delivery system using a family nurse practitioner located in a small rural clinic under the supervision of physicians at the medical center are given.

529. Review of Federal Programs to Alleviate Rural Deprivation. Santa Monica, CA: The Rand Corporation, Prepared for the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, 1974. 75 pp.

530. Ross, Peggy J. Research Evaluation and Social Demonstration Programs: The Case of the Food and Nutrition Program for the Aged. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists, Memphis, TN: 1974.

531. Rural Emergency Medical Services: An Overview. Philadelphia, PA: National Emergency Medical Services Clearinghouse, 1974. 125 pp.
Organizing to improve EMS in rural areas, training of paramedics, transportation, in-hospital care, dealing with physician shortage, costs. Includes bibliography and reprints of five pertinent articles.

532. Satzman, B.N. "Are We Prepared?" Journal of the Arkansas Medical Society, October 1970, Vol. 67(5), pp. 162-5.
The author questions the readiness of response to rural medical emergencies and makes recommendations.

533. Saward, Ernest W., and Merwyn R. Greenlick. "Health Policy and the HMO." Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly, April 1972. Vol. 50(2), Part 1, pp. 142.

Study reports that health maintenance organizations which sought more adequate information would probably result in more accurately predictive policy.

534. Sax, Ellen. Distribution of Health Manpower, An Annotated Bibliography. New York: National Health Council, Manpower Distribution Projects, 1973. 23 pp., 150 citations from 1972-1973.

The bibliography lists studies and articles pertaining to scarcity areas, health manpower supply and distribution, factors influencing location of health practitioners, and incentives focusing on alleviating maldistribution within the health field.

535. Schmid, Allan A., Werner Kiene, and Gail Updegraff. A Comprehensive Rural Health Clinic: Case Study of Public Program Evaluation Methodology. East Lansing, MI: Michigan State University, Department of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Economics Report No. 260, 1976. 40 pp.

536. Services Needs, Access Study Data Book: The Study of Service Needs/Access in Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Schoharie Counties, New York State. Washington, D. C.: Department of Housing and Urban Development and Manpower Administration (Employment and Training), 1973. 163 pp.

Results of a study of the above counties' service needs and access to services. Study methodology, variables and codes are also given. Some of the service areas included housing, social insurance, education, finance and child care. Information retrieved included frequency of use, access to services and perceived need for particular services in the community. Sample was drawn from both rural and nonrural areas.

537. Sewell, S.R. Dickinson Wise Medical Group -- Southwest Virginia Community Health Services, Inc. -- Health Care System. Working paper available from Dr. Bond Bible, American Medical Association, Chicago, IL: Presented at 1975 Rural Health Conference.

A nonprofit health organization working with a medical group is successfully providing health care to the people in rural southwestern Virginia and southeastern Kentucky.

538. Singh, Surendra P. "An Economic Analysis of Health Status, Needs and Facilities in Rural Counties of West Tennessee." Nashville, TN: Tennessee State University, Department of Rural Development (Research Program).

The major purpose of this two-phase study is to contribute to the research for solutions to inadequate medical care in rural areas. The study will determine the health status and health problems of rural people including, frequently, kind and source of care received. The relationship of these factors to race, sex, education, family size and family income will be studied.

The study will also assess family participation in medical programs and will determine how differences in the economic and social situations are related to their health needs and health care. (TN-516/1586).

539. Sloan, Frank A. and John H. Lorant. "The Allocation of Physician's Services: Evidence on Length-of-Visit." Quarterly Review of Economics and Business, Autumn 1976, Vol. 16(3), pp. 85-103.

Increased insurance coverage probably encourages patients to have more thorough visits, which increase physician's time per patient, and also make more frequent trips to the doctor. Studies have for the most part concentrated on quantitative responses to health insurance rather than qualitative ones. The present study of one aspect of quality, the length of visit, was positively associated with the physician-population ratio.

540. Smith, Richard A., and others. "A Strategy for Health Manpower -- Reflections on an Experience Called Medex." Journal of the American Medical Association, September 6, 1971, Vol. 217(10), pp. 1362-67.

Medex is a program creating a new class of medical professionals who work with physicians in providing medical care. It is one answer to the rural community with a shortage of health manpower.

541. Soliman, M. "Health-Care Delivery Services in Rural Texas." Prairie View, TX: Prairie View A & M College, (Research Program).

The objectives of the program are: (1) To evaluate health facilities: personnel and services; (2) To determine the health problems existing in rural areas, including age composition and past health care received; (3) To determine rural medical costs; (4) To assess family participation in medical programs; and (4) To determine the factors that influence the attention of medical personnel to rural areas.

542. Sonenblum, Sidney, Bryna C. Conley, and Charles Kramer. Program Budgeting for Urban Health and Welfare Services with Special Reference to Los Angeles. Los Angeles, CA: California University. Institute of Government and Public Affairs; New York: Ford Foundation; San Diego, CA: California State University, 1974. 243 pp.

Key components of program budgeting are explored in theoretical and specific problem settings. All aspects of the Los Angeles County Health Care Delivery System are examined including financing, program budgets, benefit-cost studies.

543. Spiro, Herzl R., Guido Crocetti, Iradj Siassi, Robert Ward, and Elenor Hanson. Piscataway, N. J.: Rutgers Medical School; Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health; Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University, 1975. 10 pp.

The practical aspects of a prepaid or prebudgeted financing of mental health care for a defined population. Full services were provided including prevention, education, consultation and education. Program offers advantages of a community health center and private practice.

544. State of Florida, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Bureau of Comprehensive Health Planning. The Florida Planning Study for Improved Delivery of Health Services to the Medically Indigent. Tallahassee, FL: Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, 1972. 88 pp.

Recommendations for a regionalized health services available in rural and inner-city shortage areas.

545. Stewart, Charles T., and Corazon M. Siddayao. Increasing the Supply of Medical Personnel. Washington, D. C.: American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1973.

The book addresses the problems of health manpower shortages, especially the physician shortage. Each chapter deals with a different aspect of the problems caused by these shortages. A history of legislation designed to alleviate health manpower shortages is given in Chapter 1. The remaining sections address supply and demand factors, the need and role of Federal subsidies, the geographic maldistribution of personnel, and the role that manpower supply plays in upgrading the national health.

546. Summaries of Health Programs Presented at the Governor's Conference on Innovations in Health Care Delivery. Raleigh, NC: Comprehensive Health Planning, State of North Carolina, 1972. 21 pp.

The report is an in-depth description of eight community health programs operating in medically underserved areas of North Carolina. The programs range from the use of a physician assistant to a multispecialty group practice in a five-county area.

547. Task Force on Health Manpower, Health Manpower. National Task Forces Project, National Commission on Community Health Services, Washington, DC: Public Affairs, 1967.

Six Task Forces were assigned to study a major area relating to community health by the National Commission on Community Health. This report deals with health manpower. The topics covered include: (1) health manpower resources and trends across all medical occupations; (2) delivery of services by efficient use of health manpower services; (3) factors which contribute to the recruitment and development of manpower; (4) educational and training program; and (5) summary and conclusions which include recommendations for better planning of health manpower use.

548. Task Force Report on the Health Manpower Distribution Project. New York: National Health Council, 1973. 35 pp.

Solutions to the problem of geographic maldistribution of health manpower were proposed by a task force of the National Health Council. Recommendations were made to encourage students still in training to practice in geographic areas of need, and for one or more demonstration projects to alleviate health manpower maldistribution in rural and inner city areas.

549. Tucker, Murray A. Health Care Planning: An Appraisal of Utilization and Delivery Models. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Pub. No. 16-68, 1968.

550. Tyner, F.H. "Alternative Medical Service Delivery Systems for Rural Areas in Mississippi." Mississippi State, MS: Mississippi State University, Department of Agricultural Economics (Research Program).
The goals of the program are: (1) To determine the number and location of specified medical services in rural areas of Mississippi; (2) To determine the requirements for and use of specified medical services by low income rural residents; and (3) to specify and evaluate economic efficiency of alternative medical service delivery systems.

551. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Health Services Reports. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. (Periodical).
Helpful articles of value to those associated with public health, health and medical care, and community medicine. Covers delivery of health services, technical and research reports, new programs and ideas, and current happenings.

552. Vogel, R. J. and R. D. Blair. "An Analysis of Medicare Administrative Costs." Social Security Bulletin, August 1974, Vol. 37(8), pp. 3-23.
The paper focuses on the administrative costs of the Medicare program and compares these costs to those of other medical programs. It discusses the problems in using the commonly accepted administrative costs-to-premiums ratios in comparing administrative efficiency. Medicare administrative costs appear to be higher on a per claim basis and lower on a per enrollee basis than the SMI program.

553. Waller, Julian A. "Urban-Oriented Methods: Failure to Solve Rural Emergency Care Problems." Journal of the American Medical Association, December 19, 1973, Vol. 226(12), pp. 1441-6.
Inadequate available skills and dollars often result in inadequate medical emergency services for rural areas. Personnel may not gain needed experience. A proposed plan to alleviate these problems is presented with reference to resource materials.

554. Wilson, Vernon W. "Rural Health Care Systems." Journal of the American Medical Association, June 7, 1971, Vol. 216(10), pp. 1623-6.
Discussion of Federal proposals for improving rural health through health maintenance organizations, family health centers, extension of medical facilities construction, promoting health manpower production, and expanding data collection.

D. LOW INCOME: INCLUDING MINORITIES AND THE AGING

555. Bates, Timothy. Financing Minority Enterprise via the Economic Opportunity Loan Program: An Evaluation. Madison WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 217-74, 1974.

556. Blair, L.M. "Comments on the Net Worth Tax Approach to Reducing the Employment Problems of Older Workers." Intermountain Economic Review, Fall 1971, Vol. 2(2), pp. 60-4.

557. Bowring, J.R., and L. Nelson. The New Hampshire Older Poor. Durham, NH: University of New Hampshire, Extension Circular No. 398, June 1969.

558. Bowring, J.R. and K.A. Taylor. Low Income Areas in New Hampshire. Durham, NH: New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station, Research Report No. 25, July 1972.

559. Brail, Richard K., James W. Hughes and Carol A. Arthur. Transportation Services for the Disabled and Elderly. New Brunswick, NJ: Center for Urban Policy Research, Rutgers University, 1976. 228 pp.

The book is designed for community planners and groups that are interested in establishing a community transportion system for the elderly. It covers the unique problem that the elderly face in obtaining adequate transportation. Several different operational systems are outlined including cost and effectiveness of these systems. Funding sources and programs available are given including legal, licensing and insurance considerations. A final chapter surveys relevant research and future directions.

560. Breslow, Lester. "Statement." In Costs and Delivery of Health Services to Older Americans, Pt. 3. Senate Committee Hearings, pp. 638-45. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1969. (Y4.Ag4:H34/9/pt.3).

The statement presented in these hearings is concerned with the impact of Medicaid. The author is professor of Health Services Administration at UCLA. Medicaid is seen here as a contributor to decaying medical care largely because the basic legislation did not concern itself with the quality of care as was done with medicare legislation. The Medicaid program administrators have tended to purchase the same care that was purchased by the poor before the program.

561. Brown, E.E. and M. Mara. "Low-Income Research Program (Title V), Rural Development Act." Athens, GA: University of Georgia, Department of Agricultural Economics, 1973-1976. (Research Program).

The objectives of this project were: (1) To determine the incidence, characteristics, distribution, and major causes resulting in limited resouce families; (2) To determine types of assistance available to these families; and (3) To evaluate policies both public and private to alleviate the factors affecting limited resource families with regard to their distribution of benefits from the public and private sectors.

562. Bullough, Bonnie and Vern L. Bullough. Poverty, Ethnic Identity, and Health Care. Los Angeles, CA: California University, 1972, Report No. 18. 243 pp.

Relates low-income and minority groups to poorer health due to inability to obtain adequate health care services. Mental health care is discriminatory in both institutions and by practioners. Effective plans to deal with problems would have to include elimination of poverty, enforcement of discrimination laws and reorganization of health care delivery.

563. Collins, Mary I. and Benjamin E. Lukens. Community Needs Assessment Study. Augusta, ME: Department of Health and Welfare, Research, Evaluation and Planning Unit, September 1973. 241 pp.

A social service needs assessment of low-income individuals and families and selected client groups of the Bureau of Social Welfare in Cumberland, York and Southwestern Oxford Counties in Maine was made. Study design methodology and results are given in tabular form. fifteen areas of human needs were surveyed.

564. "Community Involvement: Feeding the Elderly-A New Responsibility." Institutional Volume Feeding, 1974, Vol. 74(10), pp. 52-3.

Community programs for distributing meals to the elderly are part of a national program to help the aging populations. This paper presents a case study in Wisconsin.

565. Cordes, Sam M. Measures for Evaluating the Relationships Between the Congregate Meals Program and the Health of the Elderly. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, A. E. and R. S. No. 112, and Paths Out of Proverty Working Paper No. 11, November 1974.

566. Davis, C. G. "Incidence and Causes of Rural Poverty and Economic Benefits of Poverty Programs." Gainesville, FL: University of Florida, Department of Food and Resource Economics. (Research Program).

The goals of this project are: (1) To determine the incidence, characteristics, geographical distribution and major causes of poverty and low income among rural people; and (2) To determine types of assistance desired by rural people in poverty situations and evaluate public policies for poverty alleviation with regard to recipients' desires and the distribution of benefits among recipient groups.

567. Davis, Karen and Roger Reynolds. "Medicare and the Utilization of Health Care Services by the Elderly." Journal of Human Resources, Summer 1975, Vol. 10(3), pp. 361-77.

Payments per enrolled Medicare beneficiary are much higher for high-income elderly persons than for low-income elderly persons. Payments are also much higher for elderly whites than for elderly blacks, particularly in the South. To determine whether these differences in health care services result from the financial deterrent of Medicare cost-sharing requirements, or other factors, this study analyzes physician and hospital utilization patterns of the elderly using 1969 data from the Health Interview Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. (Author Abstract in Journal).

568. Davis R. N., B.L. Green and J. M. Redfern. "Deterrents to Steady Employment of Low-Income Rural People in Eastern Arkansas." Arkansas Farm Research, 1975, Vol. 24(3).

569. _____. Low-Income Rural People in East Central Arkansas Face Roadblocks to Jobs. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Economics Report, No. 290, 1975. 32 pp.

570. Dodson, G.O., M. J. Grinstead and B.L. Green. Deterrents to Training and Employment, as Perceived by Low-Income Household Heads in Western Arkansas. Pine Bluff, AR: Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Division of Agriculture, Bulletin No. 814, 1976. 27 pp.

571. "Do Food Stamps Really Make a Difference?" Agricultural Marketing, January 1966, Vol. 11(1), pp. 4, (A1.95.396).

572. Dougherty, L.A. The Health Delivery System For the Poor In the State of Arkansas. Santa Monica, CA: The Rand Corporation, 1970. 40 pp.
Which organizations deliver the services? Who finances the different parts of a health delivery system? What are the characteristics of recipients?

573. Economics of Aging: Toward A Full Share in Abundance. Senate Hearing before the Special Committee on Aging, 91st Congress, 1st Session, Part 1-Survey Hearing, April 29-30, 1969. Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1969. (YA.Ag4/Ec7/Pt. 1).
Testimonies address the questions of the impact of assets on the real income of the elderly, will the aged lose relative economic position, why are there so many poor elderly persons, how much should social security benefits be raised, what goods could most efficiently be provided through the public sector to the elderly, and what are the long-range goals of this program and how can they be achieved?

574. Edwards, Richard C. "Who Fares Well in the Welfare State?" In Edwards, R. C., M. Reitch, and T. E. Weiskopf, eds., The Capitalist System, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall, 1972, pp. 244-51.

575. Effectiveness of Project FIND--Helping The Elderly Obtain Food Assistance and Other Services. Report to the Special Committee on Aging, United States Senate, report to the Special Committee on Aging, by the Comptroller General of the U.S. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, April 5, 1974. 34 pp.

576. Garfinkel, Irwin and Robert Haveman. Earnings Capacity and the Target Efficiency of Alternative Transfer Programs. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, Reprint Series No. 121, 1974.

577. Gillingham, Ben. Cash Transfers: How Much Do They Help the Poor? Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, Special Report Series.

578. Gold, B. D. "The Role of the Federal Government in the Provision of Social Services to Older Persons." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, September 1974, Vol. 415, pp. 55-69.
The paper discusses the relatively recent commitment of the Federal government to provide adequate assistance to the elderly. It discusses the four approaches to available assistance and how these were developed in the legislature.

579. Guthrie, H.A., K. Black, and J.P. Madden. "Nutritional Practices of Elderly Citizens in Rural Pennsylvania." The Gerontologist: Journal of the Gerontological Society, December 1972.

580. Hannes-Olsen, L. "Housing Allowances for Old Age Pensioners." Social Security Bulletin, September 1974, Vol. 37(9), pp. 36-41.

581. Hadwiger, D. F. A Manual of Low-Income Housing Programs in Iowa. Ames, IA: Iowa State University, The Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Card Report 47, 1974.

582. Haveman, Robert, Irene Lurie and Thas. Miner. Earnings Supplementation Plans for "Working Poor" Families: An Evaluation of Alternatives. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 175-73, 1973.

583. Heads, Jr. "Raising Farm Incomes: Transfer Payments Versus Output Restrictions." Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics, July 1974, Vol. 22(2), pp. 31-9.

584. Henderson, R.F. "The Relief of Poverty: Negative Income Taxes and Other Measures (Review Article)." Economic Record, March 1971, Vol. 47(11), pp. 106-14.
The article is a review of A.B. Atkinson's book Poverty in Britain and the Reform of Social Security. It compares the structural differences between income support schemes in the U.S. and Britain.

585. Hines, Fred. Factors Related to Participation in the Food Stamp Program. Washington, D. C.: Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Economic Report No. 298, July 1975. 26 pp.
Correlations between food stamp participation, greater number of low-income households, higher proportion of population under 17 and longer participation of the county in the Food Stamp program were found to be positive. Negative correlations between participation and greater labor force participation and a higher percentage of population over 65 were found. Rural counties and counties with higher minority ratios were not as high in participation as those counties with smaller percentages of minorities or in more urban counties.

586. Howie, M.R. and K. Hanna. "Effect of Communication and Transportation on Utilization of Services by Low-Income Rural People." Orangeburg, SC: South Carolina State College. (Research Program).
The program's objectives are: (1) To determine effectiveness of programs that are designed to be used by low-income people in upgrading the quality of their life; and (2) To determine if techniques and methods used by state and Federal agencies attract and reach the rural poor. This work intends to develop effective techniques which will reach and motivate the rural poor.

587. Lane, S. "Distribution Among Rural People of Benefits and Costs of Selected Government Programs." Davis, CA: University of California. Agricultural Economics/Hatch, July 1974. (Research Program).
Human resource programs such as food stamps, health maintenance organizations (HMO's) and manpower training to provide greater net benefits to low income people than to individuals in high income groups are the focus of this program.

588. Linder, William W. and Carlton Sollie. "Creating and Using Links Among Low-Income Families." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, San Francisco, CA: 1969.

589. Madden, J.P. "Needy Elderly Located via County Data Books." Science in Agriculture, Vol. 22(1), Fall 1974.

590. _____. "Recent Trends in Rural Poverty--Revision of Data in the People Left Behind." Agricultural Policy Review, Vol. 9(4), 1969, pp. 7-8.

591. _____. "The Great Society's Poor Law, A New Approach to Poverty: A Book Review." A review of a book by Sar Levitan. Rural Sociology, 1970, Vol. 35(2), pp. 290-1.

592. Madden, J.P. and J.E. Gerweck. Elderly Persons in Pennsylvania--Selected Social Indicators from the 1970 Census. 67 Volumes. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, December 1973.

593. Madden, J.P. and W.M. Smith. "Low Income People of Rural Pennsylvania: Resources and Opportunities for Improvement." University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University Agricultural Experiment Station, 1974, 1975. (Research Program).

594. Marshall, T. Rural Chicanos and Community Decision-Making: Voter Mobilization in the Barrio. A paper prepared for circulation at the Social Sciences and Humanities Workshop de la Experience Chicana, Yale University, April 5-7, 1974. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University.

595. Marthur, I. and S. Jain. "The Economics of Distribution in the Ghetto: A Capital Budgeting Approach to Policy Recommendation." Rivista Internazionale Di Scienze Economiche e Commerciale, January 1974, Vol. 21(1), pp. 37-48.

596. McElveen, Jackson V. and Buddy L. Dillman. A Profile of the Rural Poor--In the Costal Plain of Northeast South Carolina. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, AER-Number 202, 1971. 71 pp.

597. McGough, Dixie. Tie Line, Statewide Information and Referral Project. Atlanta, GA: Georgia Department of Human Resources, and Washington, D.C.: Tie-Line, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, August 1974. 319 pp.

This two-part project is designed to assist low-income and elderly persons obtain information on social service programs. The project had heavy useage by low-income persons, but low response from the elderly. Recommendations are made to allow sufficient time to inform and enlist support and use by agencies. The system was designed as an input system for a wide variety of social service programs.

598. Meenen, H.J. and B. Green. "Evaluation of the Functioning of Farm Labor Markets." Fayetteville, AR: Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Arkansas. (Research Program).

The goals of the program are: (1) To determine the characteristics of the rural population as to capabilities and employability; (2) To estimate current and potential demand for labor; and (3) To suggest alternative policies and programs for increasing the economic role played by currently low income people.

599. Moon, Marilyn L. The Economic Welfare of the Aged and Income Security Programs. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Publication No. 266-75, 1975.

600. National Policy on Aging. Vols. 1 and 2. Proceedings of the 1971 White House Conference on Aging, Nov. 28 - Dec. 2. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. Stock No. 1762-0069. (Y3.W58/4/1/Vol. 1 and 2).

The Conferences represented one of the first significant approaches of any administration toward a comprehensive set of policies for the aging population of the U. S. The single most significant goal of the recommendations made was to maintain the highest level of independence for the aging.

601. NC-90 Technical Committee. Patterns of Living Related to Income Poverty in Disadvantaged Families: A Basebook. Ames, IA: Iowa Agriculture and Home Economics Experiment Station, North Central Regional Research Publication No. 217.

602. Nelson, Richard R. and Michael Kranshinsky. "Public Control and Economic Organization of Day Care for Young Children." Public Policy, Winter 1974, Vol. 22(1), pp. 53-75.

603. Perry, Charles R. and Bernard E. Anderson. "The Economic Impact of Manpower Programs on Minorities and Women." pp. 347-81. In J. Steven Picou and Robert E. Campbell, eds., Career Behavior of Special Groups: Theory, Research and Practice. Columbus, OH: Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., 1975.

604. Peterkin, Betty and Richard Kerr. "The Effect of Household Size and Composition on the Costs of Diets of Equivalent Nutritional Quality." Needy Households, Washington, DC: Agricultural Research Service. Spring 1965.

605. Pignone, M.M. "Comparison of Participants and Non-participants in the Luzerne County Congregate Meals Program Regarding Specified Independency Measures." Unpublished M.S. Thesis, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, 1974. 177 pp.

606. Pignone, M.M. (SND), and A. Scanlan. Participation Analysis: Congregate Meals for the Elderly in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, NE-68 Working Paper No. 6, November 1973.

607. Plato, G.E. and J.P. Madden. Low Wages and Long Hours. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, December, 1973.

608. Razen, M. and S.M. Cordes. Changing the Poor or Changing the System?--A Basic Issue in Improving the Poor's Use of Medical Services. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, A.E. and R.S. No. 113 and Paths Out of Poverty Working Paper No. 10, November 1974.

609. Rent, G.S. "Low-Income Housing in South Carolina: Factors Related to Residential Satisfaction." South Coop Service Bulletin, No. 197, 1975. 39 pp.

610. Roberts, B.P. "Intensity of Employment and Income Adequacy of Single-Parent and Two-Parent Families in Rural Communities." Unpublished M.S. thesis, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1973.

611. Robinson, Howard F. The Institute of Research in Human Resources. Greensboro, NC: North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, May 1972, Report No. DLMA1-31-35-70-04. 53 pp.

612. _____. "Economic Adjustment of Poverty Stricken Rural People in North Carolina." Greensboro, NC: A and T University of North Carolina, Department of Agricultural Economics. (Research Program).

The program objectives are to study, via survey, alternative policy proposals to upgrade human and physical resource development and to evaluate alternative outcomes of policies for developing human resources.

613. Ross, Peggy J. "Research Evaluation and Social Demonstration Programs: The Case of the Food and Nutrition Program for the Aged." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists. Memphis, TN: 1974.

614. Scanlan, A.S. "Designing an Instrument to Measure Independence Among the Elderly." Unpublished M.S. thesis, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, 1974. 140 pp.

615. Selowsky, M. and L. Taylor. "The Economics of Malnourished Children: An Example of Disinvestment in Human Capital." Economic Development and Cultural Change, October 1973, Vol. 22(1), pp. 17-30.

616. Smith, L.H. and B. Rungeling. "Rural White Poverty: Are Unique Policies Required?" Growth and Change, October 1976, Vol. 7(4), pp. 8-12.

617. Stockdale, J.D. "Human Potential: A Perspective on Poverty and Quality of Life." Growth and Change, October 1973, Vol. 4(4).

618. _____. "Poverty and Quality of Life: A Perspective." Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Rural Sociological Society, revised and submitted to Growth and Change. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University.

619. _____. Services for the Rural Poor. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Northeast Regional Research Project, NE68, Paths Out of Poverty, Working Paper No. 3, May 1973.

620. _____. The University and Purposive Social Change: Selected Issues and Analysis of an Antipoverty Effort. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Northeast Regional Research Project, NE68, Paths Out of Poverty, Working Paper No. 5, August, 1973.

621. Stockdale, J.D. and J. S. Clippinger. "A Multi-Level Approach to Poverty." Journal of the Community Development Society. Fall 1973. Vol. 4(2).

622. Thompson, David L. and Guy H. Miles. A Study of Low Income Families: Methodology. Minneapolis, MN: North Star Research and Development Institute, July 1972, Report No. DLMA1-51-25-64-06-4. 32 pp.
A summary of the methodology used in the study of low income people, including the sampling approach and a description of the survey instruments is the basis of this report.

623. U.S. Accounting Office. Effectiveness of Project FIND--Helping the Elderly Obtain Food Assistance and Other Services. A report to the Special Committee on Aging, U.S. Senate. Washington, D.C.: Comptroller General of the U.S., B0164031(3), April 5, 1974. 37 pp.

624. Vogel, R.J. and J.F. Morrall, III. "The Impact of Medicaid on State and Local Health and Hospital Expenditures, with Special Reference to Blacks." Journal of Human Resources, Spring 1973, Vol. 8(2), pp. 202-11.

A simple demand and supply model is proposed to "explain" the wide variations in state and local government expenditures on health and hospitals, and to assess the impact of Medicaid in satisfying the health needs of blacks. The model shows that a large percentage of the variation can be explained and that blacks tend to demand and evidently receive a higher proportion of public health care on the basis of their income than one would expect. The discriminatory effects of Medicare are more than offset by a combination of Medicaid and state and local spending on health care, although the continuing racial health gap indicates that state and local spending has not offset the wide differences between blacks and whites in private and Medicare spending. (Author Abstract in Journal).

625. Zellner, H. "Discrimination Against Women, Occupational Segregation, and the Relative Wage." American Economic Review, Proceedings, May 1972, Vol. 62(2), pp. 157-60.

The paper discusses the impact of occupational segregation on the income of women workers. Offers that the Becker analysis of discrimination applies to women-that an employer is willing to pay a premium wage in order to avoid women. If the discrimination against women in male occupations decreases, an increase in demand for women will result. If a more open labor market for women exists, then those on assistance programs may find a less hostile environment to exist in.

SECTION III: POLICY, PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT, DELIVERY, AND FINANCE

626. Annual Report of the President to the Congress on Government Services to Rural America. Available: for the years 1970-1976. Washington, D.C.: Rural Development Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.
These annual reports are required under Section 901(4) of the Agricultural Act of 1970. Each report outlines the distribution of federal outlays to rural and urban areas by program groups. Recent federal incentives and regulations are also reported.

627. Bachrack, P. "A Power Analysis: The Shaping of Antipoverty Policy in Baltimore." Public Policy, Winter 1970, Vol. 18(2), pp. 155-86.

628. Barth, Peter S. "An Economist Looks at Welfare Programs." Ohio State University Bulletin of Business Research, October 1969, Vol. 44(10), pp. 1-5.

629. Beier, Emerson K. "Financing Supplemental Unemployment Benefit Plans." Monthly Labor Review, November 1969, Vol. 92(11), pp. 31-35.

630. Benefit-Cost Analyses of Federal Programs: A Compendium of Papers. Submitted to the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee, 92nd Congress, 2nd Session. 274 pp. Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1973. (HJ 7539,B45).
Partial contents--a report on a survey of Federal program evaluation practices, profiles of analytical studies, an economic perspective on the small watersheds program. Also included are sections about the efficiency and equity effects in the benefits from the federal housing program in 1965. An econometric analysis of the Medicare program is included as are a nationwide evaluation of the in-school and summer Neighborhood Youth Corps program and the costs and benefits of manpower training programs--a synthesis of previous studies with reservations and recommendations.

631. Berg, William E. and Roosevelt Wright. "Quality Control and Decision Making in Public Welfare." Public Welfare, Spring 1975, Vol. 33, pp. 39-46.
"The development of quality control systems in public welfare must be viewed as a positive move which permits greater clarity in program operations and a more precise approach to the general problem of accountability."

632. Berkowitz, M. and J.F. Burton, Jr. "The Income-Maintenance Objective in Workmen's Compensation." Industrial Labor Relations Review, October 1970, Vol. 24(1), pp. 14-31.
The workmen's compensation program is criticized by many different groups concerned with a particular aspect of the program. However, its administrators feel that it is sound and beneficial. The author attempts to point out the objectives of the program under topics of: (1) income maintenance, (2) incentives for safety and prevention expenditures, (3) experience-rating allocation, and (4) incentives for maximum working life for any disabled person. The article focuses on income maintenance, evaluating whether it

is meeting its goals. The findings show that disabled workers relying totally on workmen's compensation would be in poverty, indicating a great deal of discrepency between need and relief.

633. Berry, Dale W., et. al. National Evaluation of Operation Mainstream Phase III. Regionally administered I.E. program. Albuquerque, NM: Kirschner Associates, Inc., October 1971. 204 pp.
The report deals specially with the degree of correspondence between program goals and congressional intent, effectiveness of program design and operation.

634. Bowring, J.R. "Paths Out of Poverty." Durham, NH: Institute of Natural and Environmental Resources/Hatch, University of New Hampshire, July 1969. (Research Program).
The program objectives are: (1) to examine the relationships between impoverished families and community and governmental services to find out why they have not enabled families to climb out of impoverishment, and (2) to use the results of the prior analyses to improve existing and design other programs so that they more effectively meet the needs of the impoverished.

635. Boyd, Kent N., and Evelyn Stern Silver. Factors Affecting the Development and Implementation of Information Systems for Social Services. Washington, D. C.: Johnson (Laurence) and Associates, Inc., Social Rehabilitation Service, Division of Human Services System, May 1975. 88 pp.
This study reports the results of a survey of state government personnel in nine states concerning the establishment of an information system for social services. Several conclusions drawn from this survey include: (1) information systems have a positive impact on the delivery of services; (2) the system must include comprehensive timely and accurate reporting; (3) development of such a system relies heavily on budget and skilled manpower; and (4) the structure of the system is viewed differently by states according to their own organizational structure.

636. Brown, C. and J. Medoff. "Revenue Sharing: The Share of the Poor." Public Policy, Spring 1974, Vol. 22(2), pp. 169-88.

637. Burns, Eveline M. Social Security and Public Policy. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1956. 291 pp.
The book is designed as a textbook, a supplementary readings book, and a book for the well-informed general reader. The purpose is two-fold: (1) "to identify the major questions about the nature of social security programs...," and (2) "to indicate some of the more important considerations" about social security.

638. Clausen, A.R. and R.B. Cheny. "A Comparative Analysis of Senate-House Voting on Economic and Welfare Policy, 1953-1964 " American Political Science Review, March 1970, Vol. 64(1), pp. 138-52.

639. Cnudde, Charles F. and Donald J. McCrone. "Party Competition and Welfare Policies in the United States." American Political Science Review, September 1969, Vol. 63(3), pp. 858-66.

640. Cohen, H. "Poverty and Welfare: A Review Essay." Political Science Quarterly, December 1972, Vol. 87(4), pp. 631-52.

641. Converse, J.W. "Paths Out of Poverty." Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Department of Rural Sociology, July 1969, (Research Program).

The program objectives are: (1) to examine relationships between impoverished families and community and governmental services to find out why they have not enabled families to climb out of impoverishment; (2) to use the results of prior analyses to improve existing and design other programs so that they more effectively meet the needs of the impoverished; and (3) to synthesize the results of the project research into a general theoretical framework and body of knowledge as a guide to implementation of more effective socioeconomic intervention programs.

642. Crane, Edgar G. Legislatures as a Force for Government Accountability: The Organizational Challenge of New Tools of Program Review. Albany, NY: Comparative Development Studies Center, State University of New York, 1975. 38 pp.

"Prepared for presentation at the Conference on Legislatures in Contemporary Societies, Albany, New York. January 20-24, 1975."

"American legislatures are in the midst of a unique effort to strengthen the function of legislative program control by employing new tools for program review. The success of this effort requires the harnessing of professional expertise as an instrument for making political choices. To meet this need, legislatures are innovating organizational arrangements for the support, conduct and utilization of program review."

643. Cumper, G.E. "Non-Economic Factors Influencing Rural Development." Social and Economic Studies, September 1968, Vol. 17(3).

644. Danziger, Sheldon. "Income Redistribution and Social Security: Further Evidence." Social Science Review, March 1977, Vol. 51(1), pp. 179-84.

The article supports the findings of Martha Ozawa whose article of the same journal presented evidence to support expansion of the Social Security program. Danziger's data analysis shows that Social Security is more redistributive than public assistance and provides larger payments than other programs.

645. Danziger, Sheldon and Robert Poltnick. "Demographic Change, Government Transfers, and Income Distribution." Social Science Review, March 1977, Vol. 51(1), pp. 7-11.

This article measures the impact that transfer payments have had on the size of incomes by calculating the Gini ratio for pre-transfer and post-transfer periods. The effect of the sharp change in demographic location is also reviewed for its own impacts. Demographic change was shown to increase the Gini ratio (cause more inequality) by about four percent. Government transfer, however, decreased income inequality for several income groups and had an impact on the aggregate degree of inequality.

646. Davenport, Nancy. Evaluation of Public Welfare Programs: Selected References, 1970-1974. Washington, D. C.: Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress, Library Services Division, April 8, 1975. 15 pp.

This bibliography cites published material concerned with the assessments that have been made on public welfare programs and programs sponsored by OEO.

647. DeJong, Ralph, and Mindy L. Good. Report on the National Association of Counties Research Foundation Human Services Integration Symposium, April 6-8, 1975. Washington, D. C.: National Association of Counties, 1975.

Representatives of Federal, state and county agencies from throughout the U.S. gathered to discuss program effectiveness. Several issues were voiced: (1) Federal government's regulations inhibit integrated services at the local level; (2) State commitment enhances accountability and coordination; and (3) County consolidation of programs will not alone achieve integrated services. Simulations of planning for integrated services were tested.

648. Delaware Department of Health and Social Services. Proceedings of the Human Resources Seminar Held at the University of Delaware in Newark, Delaware on October 24-26, 1973--Providing Human Services, Whose Responsibility. Dover, DE: Department of Health and Social Services, 1973. 76 pp.

Reports on general revenue sharing, working poor, responsibility for the unemployed, community participation, health services, special revenue sharing, alcohol and drug addiction and welfare myths are given. Problems on new services to particular groups such as the retarded and aging are also discussed. Methods of service delivery and organization as well as uses and abuses of social programs are included.

649. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Comprehensive Human Resource Planning Guide. Washington, D. C.: Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of the Secretary, 1974. 133 pp. (3 volume set).

This set of papers outlines planning, budgeting and delivery of human resouce programs. It is basically a how-to guide for planners and managers. It offers integration of the most recent techniques being used in supplying services.

650. DeWitt, John, Janet Derr and Arnold Solomon. Services Integration Elements in the Glasglow, Montana Social Service Agency. Denver University, Colorado Center for Social Research and Development. Helena, MT: Montana Department of Social and Rehabilitation Services, September 1974. 91pp.
This is a report on the services integration project from October 1971 to July 1974. In an effort to increase participants in social service programs, such as public assistance, special efforts have been made to bring services to rural residents through transportation and an increased number of paraprofessionals.

651. Dorfman, R. ed. Measuring Benefits of Government Investments. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution, 1965.

652. Economic and Social Condition of Rural America in the 1970's, The Distribution of Federal Outlays Among U.S. Counties. Prepared by the Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S.D.A. for the Committee on Government Operations, U.S. Senate, 92nd Congress, 1st Session, Part 3. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, December 1971. (Y4G74/6:An3/2/pt3).

653. Effects of Federal Programs on Rural America. Hearings-90th Congress, 1st Session, July 10-12, 1967. U.S. Congress, House Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Rural Development. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1967. (Y4/Ag8/1:R88/9).
Statements and correspondence from over 100 persons are presented pertaining to many general and specific rural problems in light of Federal programs in operation.

654. Ehrenberg, R.G. and J.G. Hewlett. "The Impact of the WIN 2 Program on Welfare Costs and Recipient Rates." Journal of Human Resources, Spring 1976, Vol. 11(2), pp. 219-32.
This paper presents an econometric analysis of the impact of the Work Incentive Program, as modified by the Talmadge Amendments of 1971 (WIN 2), on Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program costs and recipient rates. Evidence is presented that suggests that the impact of a WIN 2 placement depends upon the mix of services that the program participant receives. (Author Abstract in Journal).

655. Elesh, David. "Poverty Theories and Income Maintenance: Validity and Policy Relevance." Social Science Quarterly, September 1973, Vol. 54(2), pp. 359-73.

656. Feagin, J.R. "Issues in Welfare Research: A Critical Overview." Social Science Quarterly, September 1973, Vol. 54(2), pp. 321-28.

657. Federal Subsidy Programs. A Staff Study for the Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee. 93rd Congress, 2nd Session, October 18, 1974. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. 127pp. (Y4.Ec7/Su1/5).
The government, by providing subsidies, alters the cost to con-

sumers and producers. The paper describes the form subsidies may take, the extent to which they reach and the scope of programs in existence. Many programs are listed by category. Information on the programs' goals, cost budget and administering agency is given.

658. Feldman, Frances Lomas. "Reaching Rural Alaskan Natives Through Human Services Aides." Welfare in Review, May-June 1971, Vol. 9, pp. 9-14.

659. Feldstein, Martin S. "Seven Principles of Social Insurance." Challenge, (magazine) November-December 1976, pp. 6-11.

Despite the large expenditures on social programs, they still receive little attention. The seven principles discussed are: (1) designers of social insurance policies should recognize the substantial effect of these programs on the economy; (2) social insurance policies should reflect a balancing of desired protection and inefficient distortions; (3) balancing protection, equality, and efficiency may be less important in practice than trying to get more of all three; (4) social insurance programs should be redisigned periodically to keep pace with changing (economic) conditions; (5) the morality of redistribution in social insurance is not unconstrained utilitarianism; (6) social insurance should start by preventing catastrophic losses; (7) categorical programs are desirable even if a general negative income tax is introduced.

660. Feldstein, Martin S., Bernard Friedman, and Harold Luft. "Distributional Aspects of National Health Insurance Benefits and Finance." National Tax Journal, December 1972, Vol. 25(4), pp. 497-510.

The study explores the distributional effect of several alternative plans of national health insurance through a framework described here. The framework accounts for the activity of health expenditures as affected by family character and income. Expenditure samples and simulation of calculating benefits produced distributions representations for varying family characteristics and alternative financing plans.

661. Ferman, L.A. "Some Perspectives on Evaluating Social Welfare Programs." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, September 1966, Vol. 385, pp. 143-56.

662. Five County Association of Governments. Evaluation of District V Health and Social Services Integration Project, Through June 1974. Cedar City, UT: September 1974. 167pp.

This is a report on the Social Services Integration Project designed to increase delivery of services to rural residents. It covers methodology, philosophical concepts, objects and developments. A chapter is also included on the costs of the Utah system with respect to consumers and health councils. Assessment of the impact of the system on availability and continuation of services is made.

663. Fry, B.R. and R.F. Winters. "The Politics of Redistribution." American Political Science Review, June 1970, Vol. 64(2), pp. 508-22.

664. Garfinkel, Irwin, Larry L. Orr. Welfare Policy and the Employment Rate of AFDC Mothers. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series No. 125, 1975.

665. Gold, Ronald B. "Fiscal Capacities and Welfare Expenditures of States." National Tax Journal, December 1969, Vol. 22(4), pp. 496-505.
Both per-capita taxes and welfare expenditures are strongly related to personal income. When the percentage of the population of non-whites in a state increases, the amount of welfare expenditures will be lower. Ironically, this effect was more pronounced for 1966 than 1957. Although differences among states continue to narrow, the impact of racial composition is greater. The result is that the poor receive greater variation in public services than the average taxpayer. Perhaps programs directed toward reducing this variation, especially welfare programs, are called for.

666. Gore, P.H. "Cinton County Service Accessibility Project (A Title V Component)." Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Rural Sociology/ State, September 1974. (Research Program).
The program objectives are: (1) to determine the degree of access that rural residents have to needed services and amenities; (2) to develop an interpretive feedback system; (3) to assist agencies and interest groups in developing effective rural service delivery systems; and (4) to evaluate the effectiveness of measures undertaken to implement the objectives.

667. Handler, Joel F. Federal-State Interests In Welfare Administration. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series, No. 92, 1973.

668. Handler, Joel F., and Aaron Goodstein. The Legislative Development of Public Assistance. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series, No. 16, 1968.

669. Handler, Joel F., and Ellen Jane Hollingsworth. The Administration of Welfare Budgets: The Views of AFDC Recipients, Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series No. 57, 1970.

670. _____. Reforming Welfare: The Constraints of the Bureaucracy and the Clients. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series No. 66, 1971.

671. Hadwiger, D.F. "Evaluation of Public Policy Outputs in Rural America." Ames, IA: Iowa State University, July 1970. (Research Program).
Develops a standard technique for measuring policy outputs, and apply that technique at regular time intervals. Initially it will be used in measuring outputs from family food assistance programs, and from state extension services (with emphasis on nutrition education). Other objectives are to develop a research specialization

within the Department of Political Science and provide a rigorous research experience for some graduate students within the department.

672. Hanrahan, George D. "Why Social Programs Fail." Economic Business Bulletin, Spring-Summer 1972, Vol. 24(3), pp. 51-9.

673. Haveman, Robert H. and Thad W. Miner. Price Controls and Income Redistribution in an Expanding Economy. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series No. 89, 1973.

674. HEW Programs for Rural America: Department of HEW Program Assistance for Nonmetropolitan Areas Fiscal Year 1972. Prepared by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development, Office of Rural Development, for the Subcommittee on Rural Development, U.S. Senate, 94th Congress, 1st Session. February 6, 1975. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1975.

This study shows the distribution of HEW obligations for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas in 1972. 69 percent of HEW obligations were in the Social Security program-some $48.3 billion, of this, 37 percent was allocated to nonmetropolitan areas. Rural areas received 34 percent of $23.4 billion for Social and Rehabilitation Services, largely composed income maintenance for the "categorically" needy. 31 percent of the Office of Education's obligations went to rural areas, amounting to $1.5 billion. From 1970 to 1972 obligations for Public Health Programs increased 71 percent.

675. Hines, Fred and Max Jordan. Welfare Reform: Benefits and Incentives in Rural Areas. Washington, D.C.: Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, ERS-No.470, June 1971. 20 pp.

The paper presents an overview of public assistance in the U.S. Secondly, it looks at the effects the Family Assistance Plan would potentially have on different regions and places of residences. Twice as many persons would receive assistance as those now receiving AFDC. State differences would be decreased. The work incentives of the poor would probably have effect in the southern region, where benefits would increase substantially.

676. Holmes, Kathleen C. "Walking the Tightrope: Public Assistance and Work Incentives." Federal Reserve Bank Business Review of Philadelphia, August 1971, pp. 10-12.

677. Housing and Urban Development and Manpower Administration (Employment and Training Administration). Services Needs, Access Study Data Book: The Study of Service Needs/Acess in Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga, and Schoharies Counties, New York State. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University; Washington, D.C.: Department of Housing and Urban Development and Manpower Administration, 1973. 169 pp.

This is a report of the results of a study of the above counties' service needs and access to services. Study methodology,

variables and codes are also given. Some of the service areas included housing, social insurance, education, finance and child care.

678. Income Security for Americans: Recommendations of the Public Welfare Study. Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee, 93rd Congress, 2nd Session, December 5, 1974. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974. (Y4Ec7. In2/8).

679. Jensen, Thomas A., Duainne S. Bourcy, and Harvey Eugenhill. The Devils Lake Human Service Center, Final Report, Human Services Integration Project. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.
This is a report of the three-year federally funded human services integration project. The program was designed to increase participation of rural residents in social services programs through transportation, paraprofessionals and comprehensive services system.

680. Jones, L.L. and P.H. Gessaman. "Public Service Delivery in Rural Areas: Problems and Decisions." American Journal of Agricultural Economics, December 1974, Vol. 56(5), pp. 936-45.

681. Katz, Daniel and others. Bureaucratic Encounters: A Pilot Study in the Evaluation of Government Services. Ann Arbor, MI: Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, 1975. 264 pp.
The results of a 1973 survey of perceptions of, attitudes toward, and personal encounters with government agencies, procedures, and services are reported here. Areas investigated are employment services job training, workmen's and unemployment compensation, welfare, hospital and medical benefits, retirement benefits, tax collection, driver and vehicular licensing, traffic violations, and police.

682. Kellogg, Earl D. Rural Development Needs and Policy--The University Response. Champaign, IL: University of Illinois, Department of Agricultural Economics. 15 pp.
Rural development has at last moved forward in the list of priorities among policy makers. Three major concerns should be looked at separately and not as just components of regular agricultural research. (1) How can service and good producing systems gain enough scale to operate efficiently yet allow individual rural citizens access to their products? (2) Developing effective long range comprehensive planning methods to direct and coordinate efforts as well as assist leaders to anticipate possible consequences of alternative actions through time. (3) New and adapted technology, improve planning techniques, and innovations in institutions that can attain in the needed scale and scope of activity are required.

683. Kessel, R.A. "The Effects of Inflation on the Distribution of Economic Welfare: Comment." Journal of Money, Credit and Banking. Part II, February 1973, Vol. 5(1), pp. 507-8.

684. Kurland, Carol H. "New Jersey Expands Innovations in Service Planning and Delivery." Social and Rehabilitation Record, April 1974, Vol. 1, pp. 26-31.
This paper reports on the study of the Community Social Services Center of Hamilton Township New Jersey which evaluated "the effectiveness of its social services delivery system and the system's exportability to the statewide public welfare programs."

685. Lampman, Robert J. Ends and Means of Reducing Income Poverty. New York, NY: Academic Press, 1972.

686. _____. How Much Does the American System of Transfers Benefit the Poor? Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series No. 6.

687. _____. "Public and Private Transfers as Social Process." In Boulding, K. and M. Pfaff, eds. Distribution to the Rich and the Poor. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc. 1972, pp. 15-40.
The paper focuses on the process by which money is redistributed away from its recipients. The modification of this process is modeled by redirecting producer income into user income.

688. _____. "Transfer Approaches to Distribution Policy." American Economic Review, May 1970, Vol. 60(2), pp. 270-79.
The paper focuses on altering economic inequality by changing the process that removes factor income from its recipients. NIT might subject up to 40 percent of the population to its program and might cost a great deal more than the present system. Marginal dollar benefits to the poor are only 10 to 20 percent. Even Federal floors for categorical programs would only reach the poor in a limited manner. The author suggests that adoption of a child allowance and realizing that transfers and employment are not mutually exclusive. Several income maintenance plans are outlined and a ranking system is developed.

689. Lazar, I. Community Service Implications of Public Law PL92-603. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, January 1974.
Recommendations made to the State of New York regarding supplemental payment levels, service needs and strategies and planning, evaluation and management implications of HR-1 for the State of New York are the topics discussed in this paper.

690. Lerman, R.S. and A.A. Townsend. "Conflicting Objectives in Income Maintenance Programs." American Economic Review, 1974 Papers and Proceedings, pp. 205-11.
Negative Income Tax (NIT) proposals are necessarily becoming more complex both technically and politically. Alternative strategies such as wage subsidies and public employment do not escape the problems found in the NIT. Although there have been geometric increases in income maintenance, a less than proportional amount is actually reaching the poor. Discussions on priorities

and reform follow. Social insurance programs are becoming increasingly inadequate in having an impact on the poor. At present Social Security and Supplemental Security Income will continue to drop as a good buy for workers and do little to help poverty. The authors believe reform requires a limited number of programs with decling benefits, equalizing of benefits for male and female headed households, separate welfare and pension elements in Social Security, and exploring the use of the "no-loss concept" in achieving equal status.

691. Levine, R.A. and D.W. Lyon. "Studies in Public Welfare: A Review Article." Journal of Human Resources, Fall 1975, Vol. 10(4), pp. 445-66.
The article reviews the first 13 papers of the "Studies in Public Welfare" series prepared for the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress. The papers reviewed cover topics as negative income allowances, manpower training programs, work behavior as influenced by transfer programs, etc.

692. Levitan, Sar A. "The Community Action Program: A Strategy to Fight Poverty." Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences. September 1969, Vol. 402, pp. 63-75.

693. Levitan, S.A. and R. Taggart. "Employment-Earnings Inadequacy: A Measure of Welfare." Monthly Labor Review, October 1973, Vol. 96(10), pp. 19-27.

694. Lewis, Robert C., Richard P. Brady and Wayne Pearson. Beginning Task Bank for a Rural Comprehensive Human Services Delivery System. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Department of Social Services, Department of Employment Security, January 1974. 204pp.
The paper assesses the delivery and adequacy of social services under the integrated Service Delivery System Project.

695. Loehman, E.T. "Planning and Financing Public Services for Rural Communities." Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida, Food and Resource Economics/Hatch, October 1972. (Research Program.)
Estimating production functions for alternative types of public services and determing relationships between facility size and output cost, determining relationships between population density, facility locations, transportation costs and total costs of operating public service facilities in multicounty areas and relate quality of public services provided in the areas to costs of the system are among the project goals.

696. Lurie, Irene. "Legislative, Administrative and Judical Changes in the AFDC Program, 1967-71." In Studies in Public Welfare, a Joint Economic Committee Print, 93rd Congress, 1st Session. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, March 1973, pp. 69-108.
The article reviews changes in size and administration of the AFDC program over the years 1967-1971. The review includes changes in other programs that might affect AFDC recipients.

697. Mackey, R.G. "Institutional Structures for Improving Rural Community Services." Reno, NE: University of Nevada, Agricultural and Resource Economics. (Research Program).
The program objectives include: (1) identifying configurations of institutional structures including elements of the economic, demographic, and social organization which affect the provision and delivery of community services; (2) defining objective measures of adequacy of community services; (3) determining the existence and adequacy of community services provided in selected rural areas of Nevada; (4) determining the relationship between institutional structures and the existence and adequacy of community services; and (5) identifying the policies, alternative patterns of organization and the conditions which are requisite to effective planning and coordination for the delivery of community services.

698. Madden, J.P. On the Measurement of Program Effects. University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, Paths Out of Poverty Working Paper No. 9, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Winter 1974.

699. _____. "Paths Out of Poverty." University Park, PA: Pennsylvania State University, Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, July 1969. (Research Program).
The program objectives include examining relationships between impoverished families and governmental services to find out why they have not enabled families to climb out of impoverishment and analyzing benefits and cost of direct action programs.

700. Maki, W.R. "Local Funding of Rural Public Services." American Journal of Agricultural Economics, December 1974, Vol. 56(5), pp. 946-52.

701. Mapp, H.P. "Community Services for Nonmetropolitan People in the Northeast." Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Agricultural Economics/Hatch. (Research Program).
Study seeks to: (1) determine and evaluate the type, location, distribution, accessibility, organizational, financial, and quality variations in services for people or the nonmetropolitan Northeast, (2) determine interrelationships and explantory factors with respect to the delivery of services; and (3) identify alternative institutional arrangements for the delivery of community services and estimate the political, social and economic consequences of these alternatives.

702. Meade, J.E. "Poverty in the Welfare State." Oxford Economic Papers, November 1972, Vol. 24(3), pp. 289-326.

703. Metzen, E.J. "Financial Management by Disadvantaged Families and Effects of Programs to Alleviate Poverty." Columbia, MO: University of Missouri, Home Economics, 1970. (Research Program).
The program goals are: (1) to determine patterns of resource procurement and utilization of disadvantaged families and ascertain internal and/or external factors related to variations in these patterns and (2) to determine impact of public programs to alleviate poverty (most immediately, supplemental food programs, and a guar-

anteed income program) upon families' expenditure patterns, their material well-being and their propensity to engage in gainful employment and/or job training programs.

704. Newman, Dorothy K. Perspectives on Poverty. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series No. 32-69, 1969.

705. North Carolina Department of Human Resources. Planning and Budgeting System, A Handbook. Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Department of Human Resources, March 1974. 31pp.

This document is designed to assist state managers to organize program operations through the "management by objectives" method. Citizen participation is emphasized and the system is based on a needs ranking human services. This system includes personnel estimates, program inventory, objectives for managers resource requirements and more.

706. Okner, B.A. "Transfer Payments: Their Distribution and Role in Reducing Poverty." pp. 62-77, In Boulding, K. and M. Pfaff, eds. Distribution to the Rich and the Poor, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc. 1972.

The study presented is concerned with the effect of social welfare expenditures on the distribution of income and how transfer payments affect the income of the poor. The pretransfer poor comprise 25 percent of the population. Transfers are distributed in such a way as to give only 50 percent of their funds to the poor.

707. Okum, A.M. "Dynamics of Income Distribution: Poverty and Progress: Discussion." American Economic Review, 1970 Paper and Proceedings, Vol. 60(2), pp. 296-97.

Discussion on the distributive issues of this session. The impact of the secondary income on the family income is important and also creates a more complicated analysis. The author questions whether attitudes would have any predictive value on income change. Attitudes are established and there is no reason to suspect a change would have any influence during and after a survey. Okum lauds Metcalf's difficult task which showed a number of significant relations between size distribution of personal income and changes in aggregate economic activity. Mentions substantiation of findings by the Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty that inflation does not harm the poor as a group. The effect of inflation is due more to horizonontal inequity. Hence, when an economic slowdown is desired, attention must be given to the poor.

708. Olsen, E. "A Normative Theory of Transfers." Public Choice, Spring 1969, pp. 39-58.

_____. "Some Theorems in the Theory of Efficient Transfers." Journal of Political Economy, January-February 1971, Vol. 79, pp. 161-76.

709. Padfield, H.I. "Western Region Area Development Research Center." Corvalis, OR: Oregon State University, Agricultural Experiment Station/216-15-98. (Research Program).

The program objectives are: (1) to investigate economic, psychological and cultural processes by which rural areas become marginal from the American mainstream economy and society; (2) to identify patterns of adaptation to conditions of marginality and how these patterns vary; (3) to determine most effective policies, programs and services for reintegrating marginalized people and areas; and (4) to evaluate existing policies and programs in terms of contributing to or preventing marginalization.

710. Ploch, L. A. "Paths Out of Poverty: Effectiveness, Benefits and Costs of Direct Action Programs and Services." Orono, ME: University of Maine, Agricultural and Resource Economics/Hatch, July 1969 (Research Program).

The programs objectives are to examine the relationships between impoverished families and community and governmental services to find out why they have not enabled families to climb out of impoverishment and to analyze the social and economic benefits of various direct action programs.

711. President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty. Rural Poverty in the United States. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1968, 601 pp.

712. Proceedings of the Human Resources Seminar Held at the University of Delaware in Newark, Delaware on October 25-26, 1973 - Providing Human Services, Whose Responsibility. Dover, DE: Delaware Department of Health and Social Services, 1973. 76 pp.

The paper reports on general revenue sharing, working poor, responsibility for the unemployed, community participation, health services, special revenue sharing, alcohol and drug addiction and welfare myths. Problems of new services to particular groups as the retarded and aging are also discussed. Methods of service delivery and organization as well as uses and abuses of social programs are included.

713. Rivlin, Alice M. Social Policy: Alternate Strategies for the Federal Government. Washington, D. C.: Brookings Institution, General Series Reprint 288. 28 pp.

The statement suggests four new strategies for social policy: (1) reduce disparity in individual cash income, (2) Federal financing of services such as medical and child care, (3) revenue sharing, and (4) institutional changes.

714. Robinson, H.F. "An Evaluation of the Effect of Income Maintenance Programs on Rural People in North Carolina." Greensboro, NC: A & T University of North Carolina. (Research Program).

The objectives of this program are: (1) to identify typologies of poverty in North Carolina; (2) to compare the traditional welfare system with income maintenance programs and assess the relative economic well-being of rural people in North Carolina; and (3) to secure implications for alternatives to income maintenance programs.

715. Rohrlich, George F. "The Place of Social Insurance in the Pursuit of the General Welfare." Journal of Risk and Insurance, September 1969, Vol. 36(4), pp. 333-53.

A brief description of the historical foundations of social insurance as a political tool to retain ruling power in Germany and Britain. Along with the commencement of such programs came realization of the significant problems of disease and poverty that existed. A listing of characteristics of social insurance programs including legal, social welfare, exclusion, need financing and rights considerations. A discussion of the evaluation of such programs is also given.

716. Rosow, J.M. "Work Requirements in Welfare and Unemployment Insurance." Monthly Labor Review, April 1973, Vol. 96(4), pp. 56-7.

The article discusses the philosophy behind unemployment insurance that establishes a willingness to work in order to be eligible for benefits. The author suggests that a similar philosophy is desired as well as necessary for welfare recipients in order that programs tend toward income maintenance.

717. Rossi, Peter H. "No Good Idea Goes Unpunished: Moynihan's Misunderstandings and the Proper Role of Social Science in Policy Making." Social Science Quarterly, December 1969, Vol. 50(3), pp. 469-79.

718. Sampson, Barbara C. Services Integration, Part III, An Overview. Cambridge, MA: ABT Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C.: Office of the Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare. December 1974. 42 pp. Parts I and II are also available.

Evaluation of the 12 Human Services Integration Projects for 1971. Observations focus on method, delivery commitment, skills and administration. Recommendations are made for criteria to be used for selection of future services projects. Several on-site visits were made as part of the evaluation.

719. Saupe, W.E. "Evaluation of Policies to Alleviate Farm and Rural Nonfarm Poverty in Wisconsin." Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Department of Agricultural Economics. (Research Project).

The objective of the program is to improve the welfare of the rural poor by providing an empirical basis for evaluation and direction of public policies.

720. Services Needs, Access Study Data Book: The Study of Service Needs/Access in Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Schoharie Counties, New York State. Washington, D.C.: Department of Housing and Urban Development and Manpower Administration (Employment and Training), 1973, 169 pp.

This report contains the results of a study of the above counties' service needs and access to services. Study methodology, variables and codes are also given. Some of the service areas included housing, social insurance, education, finance and child care. Information retrieval included frequency of use, access to services, and

perceived need for particular service in the community. Samples were drawn from both rural and nonrural areas.

721. Smith, Robert F., and W. Joseph Heffernan, Jr. Work Incentives and Welfare Reform: The FAP Experience. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Reprint Series No. 78, 1972.

722. Sonenblum, Sidney, Bryan C. Conley and Charles Kramer. Program Budgeting for Urban Health and Welfare Services with Special Reference to Los Angeles. Los Angeles, CA: Institute of Government and Public Affairs, California University; New York: Ford Foundation; and San Diego, CA: California State University, 1974. 243 pp.

Key components of program budgeting are explored in theoretical and specific problem settings. All aspects of the Los Angeles County Health Care Delivery System are examined including financing, program budgets, benefit-cost studies.

723. Steiner, Gilbert Y. "Reform Follows Reality: The Growth of Welfare." Public Interest, Winter 1974, No. 34, pp. 47-65.

"To the extent that welfare reform involved perfecting a mechanism that would simplify the system and minimize the costs of public charity, virtually all welfare-policy change since 1961 has been counter productive. To the extent that welfare reform involved recognizing and relieving dependency policies pursued in the 1960's effected that purpose."

724. Steve, S. "Public Finance and Social Security," Public Finance, 1969, Vol. 24(2), pp. 114-92.

725. Storey, James R. "Public Income Transfer Programs: The Incidence of Multiple Benefits and the Issues Raised by Their Receipt: A Study." Paper No. 1. In Studies in Public Welfare. Joint Economic Committee Print. Washington, D. C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 1-46. (Y4.Ec7/W45/paper 1).

726. Storey, James R., Alait A. Townsend and Irene Cox. How Public Welfare Benefits are Distributed in Low-Income Areas, Based on Data Collected by the General Accounting Office. Staff Study, Studies in Public Welfare, No. 6. Sub-committee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee. 93rd Congress, 1st Session. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Printing Office, 1973. 144 pp.

727. Stuart, Bruce G. "Equity and Medicaid on Interstate Income Differentials." pp. 149-68, In Boulding, K.E. and M. Pfaff, eds., Redistribution to the Rich and the Poor: The Grants Economics of Income Distribution, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Co., 1972.

Although a recent program, Medicaid is by far the largest transfer payment program of all welfare policies. It makes up 41.9 percent of all public assistance funds. The authors conclude that Medicare fails as a vehicle to redistribute money. In some cases

it has redistributed transfer payment money from poor states to more affluent ones. In 1970, the four states with the largest programs received 59% of all Medicaid funds while the combined population received only 27%.

728. Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee. Income Transfer Programs: How They Tax the Poor: A Volume of Studies. Staff Study, Studies in Public Welfare, No. 4. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 139 pp.

This collection of papers include: (1) R.I. Lerman, "Incentive Effects in Public Income Transfer Payment Programs"; (2) T.W. Miner, "Alternative Approaches to Integrating Income Transfer Programs; and (3) L.J. Hausman, "Cumulative Tax Rates in Alternative Income Maintenance Systems."

729. Taussig, M.K. "Distribution Issues: Trends and Policies: Discussion." American Economic Review, May 1970, Vol. 60(2), pp. 280-1.

A favorable reaction to Lampman [AER, Vol. 60(2)] is given. Subsequent to the article is a focus on the inter-family transfers and their tremendous impact noting generosity within families coexists with a meanness outside the family unit.

730. Tresch, R.W. "State Governments and the Welfare System: An Econometric Analysis." Southern Economics Journal, July 1975, Vol. 42(1), pp. 33-43.

731. Turem, Jerry S. "The Call for a Management Stance." Social Work, September 1974, Vol. 19, pp. 615-23.

The article points out "the forces that seem to be pushing for greater accountability in social welfare programs."

732. Van Lare, Barry L. "Statement." In Problems in Administration of Public Welfare Program, Part I, Joint Economic Committee Hearings. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 257-71. (Y4.Ec7.W45/2/pt.I).

733. Weidenbaum, Murray L. "Subsidies in Federal Credit Programs." In The Economics of Federal Subsidy Programs. Joint Economic Committee, 92nd Congress, 1st Session. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, May 8, 1972, pp. 106-19. (Y4.Ec/7/Sul/4pt.1).

The study is concerned with the variety of forms in which the government extends credit subsidies. The purpose of the paper is to assess the costs and benefits of these subsidies and their impact on the distribution of resources and on economic growth. The study reflects the increase in variety and amount of credit subsidies made. Housing programs obtain the bulk of all credit subsidies followed by farm price supports, student loan assistance and export promotion. One impact of concern is that credit subsidies may stimulate greater use of public financing in place of private financing.

734. Wiseman, Michael and Gerald Silverman. "Evaluating Social Services: Did the General Accounting Office Help?" Social Service Review, September 1974, Vol. 48, pp. 315-26.
This report summarizes the GAO study-"Social Services: Do They Help Welfare Recipients Achieve Self-Support or Reduce Dependency?" Further, it criticizes the methodology of the GAO research and the conclusions drawn from it.

735. Yandle, B., Jr. "Welfare Programs and Donor-Recipient Adjustments." Public Finance Quarterly, July 1974, Vol. 2(3), pp. 322-29.

736. Youmans, R.C. Distribution Among Rural People of Benefits and Costs of Selected Government Programs. Corvalis, OR: Oregon State University, Department of Agricultural Economics. July 1975.
The paper reviews how the benefits and costs of selected government programs are distributed among rural people.

SECTION IV: SOME HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES

737. Douty, H.M. "Poverty Programs: The View From 1914." Monthly Labor Review, April 1970, Vol. 93(4), pp. 69-71.

738. Edgell, David L. and Stephen A. Wandner. "Unemployment Insurance: Its Economic Performance." Monthly Labor Review, April 1974, Vol. 97(4), pp. 33-9.

The article emphasizes how the unemployment insurance program has provided income to the unemployed and helped stabilize the economy since World War II. The article also describes the wage replacement ratio which is used in computing benefits to lost wages. The UI program has also had a countercyclical effect on the economy. As unemployment increased, employer taxes were less than benefits received causing a net boost to the money supply. This effect has also helped dampen aggregate demand during periods of low unemployment. These effects in general, however, are modest.

739. Haber, William and Wilber J. Cohen, eds. Readings in Social Security. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1948. 634 pp.

The purpose of this book is to provide basic background and present the philosophy of social security to aid students, teachers, legislators and others who study or are concerned with the operations and impact of the program.

740. Hadwiger, D.F. "Freeman and the Poor." Agricultural History, January 1971.

741. _____. Review of N.M. Hanse's Book, Rural Poverty and Urban Crisis: Agricultural History, A Strategy for Regional Development in Agricultural History. Ames, IA: Iowa State University, July 1972.

742. Handler, Joel F. and Aaron Goodstein. The Legislative Development of Public Assistance. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, Reprint Series No. 16, 1968.

743. McCartney, Kenneth H. "Social Services, Idealism, Power and Money." Northampton, MA: Smith College, Smith College Studies in Social Work, November 1973, Vol. 44(1), pp. 1-13.

The paper reviews the huge growth of social service programs from the early to late 1960's. It offers economic and political explanations for early success and growth to the problems of policy and sustaining services through the decade. Causes of social problems are reviewed with respect to whether increasing social programs would alleviate problems or whether the problems need to be approached through other means.

744. Moynihan, Daniel Patrick. The Politics of a Guaranteed Income: The Nixon Administration and the Family Assistance Plan. New York: Vintage Books of Random House, 1973. 579 pp.

This book is a comprehensive review of the Family Assistance Plan (FAP) which the Nixon Administration introduced to the 91st Congress. Although defeated in the Senate after a long battle, it was the most significant piece of welfare reform legislation since the New Deal.

745. Munts, Raymond. Policy Development in Unemployment Insurance. Discussion Papers. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Institute for Research on Poverty, Publication No. 361-76, 1976.

The paper outlines the historical development of the unemployment compensation program from its inception and through legislative changes. One section of the paper evaluates the changes in benefits that have occurred during the past 30 years.

746. Piven, Frances Fox and Richard A. Cloward. Regulating the Poor: The Functions of Public Welfare. New York: Random House, Vintage Press, March 1972. 389 pp.

This book is a political-economic account of the history of transfer payment programs throughout the world. It reviews the impetus, philosophy and consequences of social policies. A great deal of the focus is placed on the development of the welfare state in the U.S.

747. Processing and Distribution of Donated Food Commodities. House Subcommittee Hearings on Domestic Marketing, 84th Congress, 1st session. March 30, April 28 and May 2, 1955. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office. (Y4.Ag8/1F73/12).

These hearings point out the dilemma of having surplus wheat and other grains for foreign export while many areas of the United States could greatly benefit from a distribution program. Forerunner discussions of the Food Stamp Program.

SECTION V: INFORMATION PUBLICATIONS

748. Cox, Irene. Handbook of Public Income Transfer Programs; A Staff Study Prepared for the use of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee. 92nd Congress, 2nd Session, Joint Committee Print No. 2. Studies in Public Welfare. Washington, D.C.: Congress of the United States, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972. 336 pp.

749. Guide to Federal Programs for Rural Development. Washington, D. C.: Rural Development Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. 339 pp. Annual publication beginning with 1972.

This book is a financial and grant reference tool for administrators in rural development. Entries generally include information on available assistance, eligibility requirements, and a contact point. Appendices are extensive and include a directory of Federal agencies' regional and local offices.

750. National Association of Counties. Rural Human Resources Project. Washington, D.C.: Office of Economic Opportunity. 1974. 70 pp.

A quarterly progress report from NARC on the Human Resources project. Several topics including state and county cooperation for integrated services. Human resource coordinators for the project are listed by name and address.

751. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Financial Assistance by Geographic Area. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. Available for appropriate year and by geographic region. Annual Reports.

Each edition has an itemized list by program of Federal assistance given to every individual county. After the individual ennumeration a recipient total is given.

752. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Health Service Reports. Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, $10.10/year, 6 issues.

Helpful articles of value to those associated with public health, health and medical care, and community medicine. Covers delivery of health services, technical and research reports, new programs and ideas, and current happenings.

SECTION VI: RELATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES

753. "Bibliography of Evaluations of Poverty Programs." In Establishing Priorities Among Programs Aiding the Poor, Senate Committee Hearings. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1972, pp. 183-201.

This publication lists evaluation studies by both private and government firms. The studies are listed by title, contractor and completion date. These are government-supported evaluations.

754. Cameron, Colin. Attitudes of the Poor and Attitudes Toward the Poor. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, 1975. 182 pp.

This partially annotated bibliography surveys relevant literature from 1965-1973. It includes extensive research from most aspects of interest concerning "the poor". Emphasis is placed on sociology, psychology and education journals.

755. _____. Income Support Schemes: Bibliography and Annotations to Academic Literature Including References to Newspaper Citations. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin, Institute for Research on Poverty, 1972. 273 pp.

The bibliography is a collection of published literature on income support schemes and related philosophies for the years 1960-1971. The majority of the text concentrates on academic research; however, a large section is devoted to general reading publications.

756. _____.with Mara O'Neill. Attitudes of the Poor and Attitudes Toward the Poor, Supplement I: Summer 1977. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, 1977. 157 pp.

This volume is a supplement which updates the original publication listed above. The time period is about 1971 to mid-1976.

757. _____ with Judith Wiza and Stephen Process. Food Stamps: A Bibliography. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Bibliography Series, June 1977. 51pp.

This partially annotated bibliography includes citations from academic journals, government publications and heavily from popular magazines and newspapers.

758. Cameron, Colin and Anila Bhatt Menon. Hard-core Unemployment: A Selected, Annotated Bibliography. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Bibliography Series, 1969. (Revised edition) 28 pp.

759. Heald, Karen A., and James K. Cooper. An Annotated Bibliography on Rural Medical Care. Santa Monica, CA: The Rand Corporation, 1972, 1960-1970, 178 citations. 35pp.

Compiled as part of an analysis of rural health care delivery, particularly the shortage of physicians in rural areas, sponsored by the Division of Health Evaluation, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

760. Health Manpower: An Annotated Bibliography. Chicago, IL: American Medical Association, from Dr. Bond Bible. Revised 1976. 83 pp. $3.50.

761. Paulus, Virginia. Housing: A Bibliography. New York: AMS Press, 1974. 339 pp.

This bibliography is a comprehensive collection of literature published between 1960-1972 on housing. There is a section on low-income housing and Federal assistance.

762. Rural Development Literature. Prepared by the National Agricultural Library. Mississippi State, MS: Southern Rural Development Center, January 1976. 81 pp.

Rural development publications for 1969 to mid-1975 are included. Only publications directly treating rural development in the United States were included, and emphasis was placed on national or regional applicability. A few local studies or findings which could serve as models were cited, however.

763. Rural Development Research at Land-Grant Institutions in the South. Mississippi State, MS: Southern Rural Development Center, SRDC Publication No. 2 (revised), January 1977. 168 pp.

This publication includes an inventory of all research projects in the South concerning rural development. The information was obtained from the resumes submitted to the Cooperative States Research Service (CSRS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The principal research leaders, project performance period, publications, and a summary of the project goals are included in each citation.

764. Sax, Ellen. Distribution of Health Manpower, An Annotated Bibliography. New York: National Health Council, Manpower Distribution Projects, 1973. 23 pp., 150 citations from 1972-1973.

The bibliography lists studies and articles pertaining to scarcity areas, health manpower supply and distribution, factors influencing location of health practitioners, and incentives focusing on alleviating maldistribution within the health field.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....

to Colin Cameron, and the Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin for permission to use copywritten selected annotations from:

Cameron, Colin. Attitudes of the Poor and Attitudes Toward the Poor. Madison, WI: Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, 1180 Observatory Drive, 1975. 182 pp.

to the editors of the Journal of Human Resources, the American Agricultural Economics Association, and the authors whose articles appeared in the above journals for permission to reprint the copywritten article abstracts as they appeared in the journals.

to Ms. Gladys Bowles, Economic Research Service, for her valuable time and constant interest as a member of the Functional Network.

to the Southern Rural Development Center and the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Georgia, for the financial support and guidance throughout this project.

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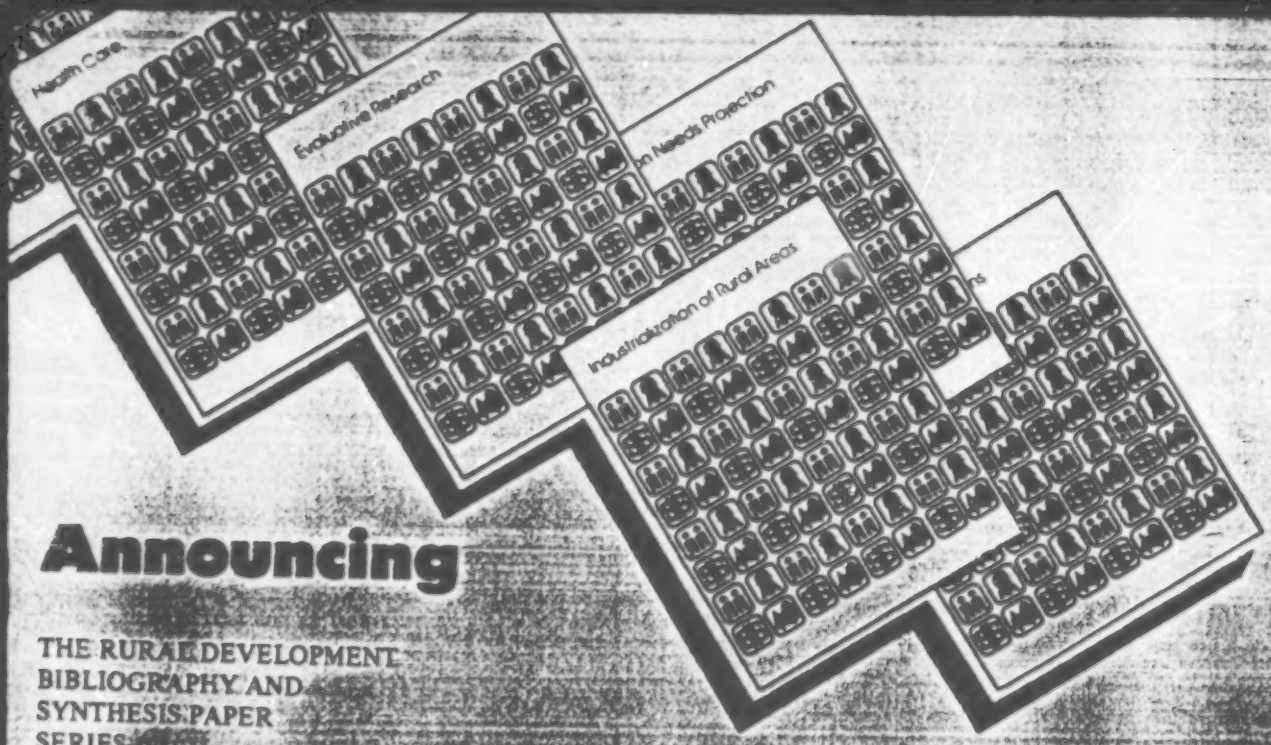

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